PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,553—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th May.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,327	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,327	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked *proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*M. S. SILESIA	.....	5,159	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	1,235	23rd May

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd June, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	16th May 1902.
DOO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	13th June. 1902.
A STEAMER	...	...	15th July, 1902.

And on the 13th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

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S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,900, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1902.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th May at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th May, 1902.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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" Servers.
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Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
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Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D.	4	0	0

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A quantity of old stores, ship fittings, etc, etc, consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap brass, copper, lead, old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors, broken glass, and crockeryware, boats, Europe ropes, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old iron and wooden blocks, iron wire, iron and brass scuttles, and miscellaneous other articles.

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Under instructions from the trustees for debenture-holders of the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises at Haines Road, opposite the race course, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. in one lot.

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

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Bombay, 7th May, 1902.

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NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders held on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1902, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per share on 1800 shares of the Old Capital, free of Income tax for the year ending 31st December, 1901, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Rampart Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1902, between 11 A.M. and 3 P. M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 24th April, 1902, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1902.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1901, at the Rate of Rupees 50 (Rupees fifty) per Share (of Rupees 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, during Office hours to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 28th inst.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board.

D. M. PETIT SONS, & Co., Agents,
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Bombay, 30th April, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Drawing Office of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, a European or Eurasian MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, competent to prepare working drawings to instructions and rough sketches. Salary Rs. 120 with prospects of promotion.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, addressed to the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, will be received up to 15th May, 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 30th April, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

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WANTED for the Boys' Department an Assistant Master, capable of teaching up to the High School Standard. Should be English-trained and certificated. Salary to a suitable person Rs. 140 per mensem rising to Rs. 180, with free board and lodging, fuel, lighting and medical attendance. The successful applicant should be able to join immediately on appointment.

Applications (by letter only) with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received by the undersigned up to 15th May 1902.

W. A. DRING,
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105, Clive Street, Calcutta, 30th April, 1902.

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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
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AND

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2 Do. „ 100 „		200
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100 Do. „ 10 „		1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „		1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „		200
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no sum under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

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„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

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Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. TULLOCH,
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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
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Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
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RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

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FOR the LUCKNOW MARTINIERE, to FILL a TEMPORARY VACANCY, for about 8 months, an ASSISTANT MASTER, European or Eurasian, to teach Latin, Geometrical Drawing, and Elementary Science.

Salary Rs. 200 per month with furnished quarters and travelling expenses to Lucknow. As the School is closed for two months, 15th August to 15th October, Rs. 1,600 would be paid for six months' work. Apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 1, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Daria Mahel, the valuable and handsome lackwood and teakwood household furniture, Treacher's glassware and crockeryware, best plated ware, Ditmar's hall and table lamps, Hyderabad, Persian and Cambay carpets, pictures, Cspring Perambulator, Treacher's large ice box with refrigerator, aviary on stand with birds Singer's model lady's bicycle, baba bicycle, Singer's sewing machine, mahogany square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, safe on stand, Perkinson and Reymond half-plate camera, quarter plate camera, books, China vases, and table ornaments, 11 stops American organ, 2 dogs, rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, with waler horse and harness, Buscorah fowls, turkeys, garden plants, one large oil painting representing beheading of Charles the First, etc., the property of ARNOLD JENKINS, Esq.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay—
1 four-wheel rubber tyred Ralli cart very little used
1 showy Grey Arab horse 14·3 going in harness.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 4 PIECES OF VALUABLE LAND ON PALLI HILL ROAD, BANDORA, SUITABLE FOR BUILDING BUNGALOWS.

High Court.

Suit No. 178 of 1900.

Goolamali Hajee Mahomed and others.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Karmali Hajee Mahomed and others.....Defendants.

By order of Mr. Currimbhoy Kassum Nanjee, the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following land in 4 lots, viz.:—

All that piece of land situate on the east side of Palli and Danda Road, containing by admeasurement 3295 square yards or thereabouts registered under Survey Nos. 34, 35 and 36, and bounded on the east partly by the ground of G. Gonsalves and partly by the ground of Dr. Almeida, on the west by the Road to Palli and Danda, on the north partly by the ground of E. F. Gonsalves and partly by the ground of G. Gonsalves and on the south partly by the ground of Dinshawjee Jeewajee Jussawalla and partly by the ground of Jujeen Patel. The land is divided into the following four lots:—

Lot No.	Survey No.	square yards.
1	34	800
2	34	755
3	35	745
4	36	855

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plans, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Lonowli, known as Hill House and formerly belonging to the late Mr. Grattan Geary, situated on hill. Open on all sides and commanding a fine view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Hirjiboy, Maneckji and Ardeshir Eduji Davur, the trustees of the estate of Mr. Nowroji Maneckjee Dumasia, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., the following valuable property, viz:—

All those two pieces of land situate at Lanowli in the sub-district of Mawal, Zilla Poona, forming a portion of Government Survey No. 120, admeasuring in the aggregate 5 acres and 5 goonthas or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and known as Mr. Grattan Geary's bungalow, and together with the furniture contained therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th May, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "CHARLOTTE VILLA" AND "LAKE VIEW" AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr Cowerjee Ardesheer, Mall Contractor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the bungalow known as "Lake Villa" with furniture, containing 4 acres and 23 gunthas of land. The bungalow is centrally situated in one of the best localities and commands a very good view. It is near the Bazar and Post Office, and has five bed rooms with bath rooms, drawing and dining rooms, cook house, stables for three horses and carriages, and 4 servants' quarters. Also the bungalow known as "Lake View" with furniture, next to the abovementioned bungalow, containing 2 acres and 30 gunthas of land. It has drawing and dining-room, 2 bed rooms with bath rooms, cook house, stables for 3 horses and carriages, and 3 servants' quarters. It commands a very good view of the lake.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Pursuant to the decree made in suit No. 678 of 1901 (where as Bhimseshoy Framjee Kavarana was plaintiff and Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cheekey defendant), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, diamond, ruby and pearl brooch, gold photo brooch, diamond, ruby and emerald fringe, gold lace and bracelets, gold safety pins, gold watches and chains, gold earrings and lockets, gold buttons, ruby and pearl earring, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Flora Fountain, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made by Ka-t Indian artists, such as drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined with tapestry, drawing-room cabinets, chiffoniers, marble top wash-hand, dressing and round tables, revolving and plain top office writing tables, side tables and teapoys, new designed double bedstead, single and double door almyrahs, cupboards and wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ripon Mill, Mahim Road, near Jacob Circle, Hyenas, the valuable and handsome, blackwood, teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made by Mackenzie and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, one mahogany square piand by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one mahogany telescopic dining table, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one Singer's sewing machine, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. Forrester Esquire, Manager, Ripon Mill.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand strong rubber tyred shigram (nearly new).
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 grey Arab, 14-1, 8 years, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, LOWER MAHIM, AND MATOONGA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Anna Dominga Miranda, widow of Luis Francisco Miranda and her son Domingos Francisco Miranda, the mortgagors the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Cart called Bombleint situate on the west side of Portuguese Church Road, at Lower Mahim, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,665 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under old No. 200 and 214, new Nos. 3982 and 3864, bearing old Survey No. 347, new No. 1476, together, with the messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G, Nos. 4729, 4526 4318, 4329, and 4330 and Street Nos. 185, 687, 688, 689, and 690 and bounded on the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on the west by public passage, on the north by the property of Anna Angelo and Dominga Valles, and on the south by public Tank, which said piece of land and messuages were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Anna Dominga Miranda and her tenants.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th May, at 4 p. m.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or batty field, situate at Matoonga, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,063 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 97, new Survey No 1, 2, 3 780, and bounded on the east and south by Roman Catholic Cemetery, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company line, and on or towards the north by the batty fields of Narayan Nuthoo Subednar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the valuable furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, pictures, garden, etc, of W. MURRAY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1902.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL BARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 5.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 7-8	=	— 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	2101	=	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£95 5-8	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	23 3-8	=	plus 1-16
Bar Silver in New York	50 5-8	=	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2	=	plus 1-2
Berlin Cheque on London	20·49 1-2	=	plus 1-2
Exchange on New York	4·37 3-4	=	— 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 3-4	"	=	do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4	"	=	do.

Amount paid into the Bank of England £250,000. The following correction is made in the Bank of England returns for last week.

Public Deposits £10,400,000 Decrease £600,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 7,000. Spot 5 6-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

May.	May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
4·61	4·61	4·39	4·30	4·25
—5	—4	— 5	—2	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,008	bales.
Do. last year	10,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	nil	
Do. to Continent	8,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 1-2	— 1-16
Futures, month of Aug.	8·94	— 9
Do. do. Dec.	8·05	— 8

Arrivals—Yola, Mikado, Ville de Majunga, Continues.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 5th May, 1902:—

Cotton	9,838	bales.
Wheat	23,768	cwts.
Linseed	29,397	"
Rapeseed	20,982	"
Gingellyseed	1,033	"
Poppyseed	16,028	"
Groundnuts	329	"
Castorseed	11,755	"
Rice	36,346	"
Myrabolams	4,961	"
Cottonseed	32,508	"

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39 1-2. May-June. Sellers Tone easier.

Rapeseed Brown, 36 3-4, May-June. Sellers. Tone easier.

Linseed 56. June-July. Sellers. Business done firmer.

White Karachi Wheat, 29 1-4. April-May. Sellers.

Red do do 28 3-4. " "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s 3	29-32d
Bank Demand		1s 3	15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4	1-8d
Do 6 do	do	1s 4	1-4d
French Francs 3 do	do	169	1-4
Marks 3 do	do	137	3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		123	1-2
Shanghai 30 "	"	164	1-2
Japan 30 "	"	149	1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99-1
1st Settlement	98-15

Money Market:—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Bengal do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Madras do. 1st May	7	do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone excited.

Ready / Forward	... ...	10 8

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward		6 4 to 6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do Forward		6 13 to 6 14

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	8 10

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	... ...	27 12 to 28

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	171	164	159	25 May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	182	176	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	182	176	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	194	188	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	182	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	197	191	...	do.
Oomra goods staple	...	198	...	do.
Akola M.-G. / Khamgaon do. / Karanja do.	...	192	187	do.
Broach do.	228	224	221	do.
Bhownagger H.-G.	...	...	184	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	219	May
Westerns	...	...	195	"

COTTON—Tone weak.

SHARES.—Steady.

Tapty Valley Railway	Rs.	425
Bank of Bombay	"	1,260
Swadeshi Mills	"	602 1-2

Telegraphic Message from Shanghai reports the following:—

Fortnightly sales	500	Bales.
Unsold stock estimated at	23,000	"
Market no demand.		
Exchange quotation, Rs. 166 3-4.		

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report is dated Liverpool 17th April:—Since last mail, the tendency of the market has not changed, fluctuations were extremely small, and we remain at about the same level of prices. The uncertainty about the size of the present crop continues. In all our experience of more than forty years, we can never remember such a state of affairs. Towards the middle of April people had always more or less made up their minds as to what the approximate figure of the crop would be and could, therefore, form an opinion as to the price at which the article should sell until about the end of the season. And to-day some people are still talking of 10 3-4 millions, whereas others predict 10 millions maximum. The truth will probably lie between these two figures. The insight condemns a small crop. Consulting it and comparing it with last year, we ought to get 10 3 4 millions. On the other hand, letters which we receive from friends at all points of the South inform us that there is scarcity of cotton everywhere, that exhaustion is a fact, and that we shall have the perpendicular falling off in receipts in May. And now what do Neill Bros. say in their circular published yesterday? They do not say it in so many words, but they hint that the crop might not exceed 10,650,000. And up to now, they had firmly adhered to their estimate of 11 millions. Strange to say they do not mention Henry Neill and his estimate of 11 1-4 at all. We personally adopted an estimate of 10 1-4 on 5th December last, when Neill Brothers unwittingly accused us of an estimate of 11 millions. However since the 5th December, when J-A was dealt in at 4·18, we have never wavered in our idea of 10 1-4. If Neill is right about which, however, we have our doubts, we think present prices are about justified. Should receipts, on the other hand, make 10 1-4 a probale figure, we believe we shall see 5 1-2d sooner or later. And what strengthens us in this opinion is:—"Firstly, that the tremendous bull interest in New York seems to have been liquidated to a very large extent. That dead weight thus disappears. Secondly, that sentiment in America remains extremely bullish, encouraged by the splendid state of trade over there. (American spinners are working at magnicent prices, for home consumption in the States, and are also we hear, very heavily under order for Japan, whilst from a cable just received from Memphis they seem to be somewhat short of cotton). Thirdly, that the Continent is doing much better and Continental spinners are very poorly stocked with the raw material. Fourthly, that Lancashire spinners are benefitting very much by the wise step they took in adopting short time as they are now able to sell their yarns on a much more profitable basis. "Fifthly, that as stocks in America are said to be so very small, and as Continental spinners hold but very little cotton, and the stocks at the Continental ports are only a very little in excess of the same time last year, Liverpool will probably be called upon to export heavily to the Continent later on. (In fact, of this we already see signs). Sixthly, that the prospects are becoming much brighter of an early peace in South Africa, which in all probability, would induce a tremendous rush of settlers to the newly acquired territory, who would, of course, be large purchasers of cotton goods. Everything is, however, totally dependent of course on the future movements of the crop, which, in the main, must decide the issue, and all these arguments, of course, only refer to the old crop. The new crop positions will be governed by the news received from day to day about the progress of the new crop. With fair weather conditions we do not see why a very big crop should not be planted; in fact, the latest advices state that planting is progressing most satisfactorily. The foregoing might almost lead one to the conclusion that it is safe to remain on the bull tack for old crop months, while sales of new crops might be utilised as a hedge against stocks." Double Options, July August, 22 points; Double Options, August September, 24 points; Double Options, September October 26 points.

COLLAPSE OF A CHAWL,

ONE KILLED, THIRTEEN INJURED.

YESTERDAY afternoon, shortly after one o'clock, the roof of a chawl, situated in Trimbuck Pursaram Street, collapsed suddenly with the result that a man employed on the building was killed on the spot, while thirteen persons, including three women and three children, were injured more or less seriously. The building possessed one storey and a loft. The owner, Haji Mahomed Hajee Esmail, was raising the roof so as to admit light and air into the loft. The roof was raised bodily about three feet from its original height, and new window frames were constructed on the old beams. Sixteen persons were engaged in carrying out the work, and when the roof came down they were all in the loft. Fortunately, however, the tenants were out at their work. On receiving intimation of the accident, Superintendent Stanford and Inspectors Williamson and Oozen quickly went to the building and, with the assistance of the Fire Brigade, removed the dead body of the workman to the Morgue, while the injured persons were sent to the J. J. Hospital.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest last evening regarding the death of the deceased, Sayana Damaji at the Morgue. Bhagoo, the widow of the deceased gave evidence that she lived in the 10th Kamatipura Lane. Her husband was a bricklayer's labourer and was working at the Trimbak Parashram Street for about two months. When at 8 a. m. he went to work he was alright. At about midday she went out to work at "beddie" making, when she heard that the house had fallen. She went there and found her husband dead in the debris. The jury was then adjourned till Sunday next.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Tuesday.—The pressure has given way over the whole of the Indian region. The barometer has fallen very rapidly in Lower Burma, and the adjacent sea area, and the cyclonic storm in the Andaman Sea yesterday has developed considerably, and is now a storm of moderate intensity with a pressure of upwards of one-third of an inch in defect. In its central area it has advanced in northerly direction, and is crossing the Lower Burma Coast to the east of Diamond Island. This morning the wind velocity at 8 a.m. at Diamond Island was 52 miles per hour. The storm has given heavy rain in Lower Burma; Bassein reporting six inches, and Diamond Island, four The storm will probably continue to advance northwards, and break up within the next 36 hours. Light showers have fallen in the interior of Burma, and the south of the Peninsula. The only rain in north-east India is a fall of one inch at Chaibasa and moderate to heavy rain will probably be received during the day in Burma. The conditions are slightly more favourable for showers in north-east India. Fine dry clear weather with an increasing temperature prevails in north-west India. The temperature has fallen very rapidly in lower Burma. A maximum temperature of 120 1-2 degrees was registerd yesterday at Jacobabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in many places. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerby at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 8° to 13° above the average in Upper Sind and at Lahore, Deesa, Bhuj, Bhavnager, Ahmedabad, Malegaon and Indore and the minimum from 6° to 8° at Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Saugor and Khandwa. The maximum temperature varied from 121° at Jacobabad to 88° at Veraval and the minimum from 67° at Belgaum to 85° at Cuddapah, Khandwa and Saugor.

The skies are cloudy to overcast in some places. Light to moderate showers are reported from Raipur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bellary and Colombo.

Conditions still continue favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast, in Ceylon and at a few places in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th May 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah	inches 29·793
Temperature of the Air	degrees 86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·744
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 92·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·3
General Directions of wind	W.S.W., W., S.S.W., W. N.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 193

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	4
B Mandvi, Chaukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	14	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	16	14	27
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	9	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	5	9
G Mahim and Worli	8	8	29
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	62	53	135
Total plague deaths to date	113,191	97,064	
Same date last year	56	67	209

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 7th May, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. It is notified for information that the Bombay Volunteer (Rifles) Rifle Association Prizes, which have not yet been paid, can be had on application at Head-Quarters.

3. A Meeting of all Members interested in the formation of a Regimental Hockey Team will be held at Head-quarters on Monday the 12th instant at 6 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following races will be sailed on Saturday, the 10th May, 1902:—

Ship's Boats (Fancy rig) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 5—8·8 miles.

Tomtit class Race—Start at 3-10 p.m. Course No. 14—8·5 miles.

Yacht's Handicap (Class B) Race—Start at 3-20 p.m. Course No. 5—8·8 miles.

Yachts Handicap (Class A) Race—Start at 3-30 p.m. Course No. 3 reversed—10·6 miles.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Thursday next.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES,

ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES,

60 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., DALSTON, LONDON, N. E

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender in Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

D'ANSELENE—April 30, of cholera, at his residence, No. 4, Rogers Street, Calcutta, Alexander James, the beloved husband of Jane Mary D'Anselene, aged 61 years, 8 months and 9 days.

MORISON—April 29, at Dolagurl, Assam, of apoplexy, Jos. John L L Morison, late of Thora Jan Tea Estate.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs. a.
Flavouring Essences. All kinds our own manufacture.	0 8
Eureka Skin Cure. Cures sores, pimples, eczema, &c.	0 12
Extract of Chicken. One teaspoonful equals one chicken.	1 12
Extract of Coffee. Perfect aroma—no waste always ready.	0 12
Extract of Mutton. A very superior preparation.	1 4
Extract of Meat. Leibig's process—always fresh.	1 4
Ferro-Vina. A natural Iron Burgundy.	1 0
Fever and Ague Mixture. For any fever and ague.	0 8
Flexile Collodion. For cuts and wounds.	0 12
Floral Mouth Elixir. Delightful for the teeth and breath.	1 4
Florida Water. Equal to that imported.	1 8
Fluid Extract Black Alder. A safe and mild aperient.	1 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water 10-58m. 10-52s. Low water, 4-10m. 4-41s. Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

THEFT OF A CASH-BOX.—On Saturday night last, a cash box, containing six gold ear-ornaments valued at Rs. 36, Rs. 11 in cash, and about twenty title-deeds of various landed properties in Madras, was stolen from the house of Chuloo Muttoo residing at Dharvi.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last evening while Mr. P. H. Dastur was driving along the Foras Road a Hindu girl, named Ratni, aged 6, in attempting to cross the road, got knocked down by his carriage and expired on the spot. There were no marks of injury to be seen on her body.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.—The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Naderi, Captain C. Hansell, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden and Karachi, brought 359 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage ten deaths occured among the Pilgrims from natural causes. The pilgrims will be landed in batches and sent to their destination.

DROWNED IN A HOT WATER TANK.—M. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of a Hindu youth aged about 18, at the Morgue on Monday evening. The body of the deceased was found floating in a hot water tank of the Star of India Mill. The name of the deceased is not known, neither the circumstances under which he came by his death. The jury recorded a verdict that the deceased was found floating in the Star of India Mill tank.

TO RECEIVE STRIPES IN JAIL.—John Williamson, a fireman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was charged yesterday before Mr. D. B. Binning at the Esplanade Police Court, with stealing a quality of sugar of the value of two annas. A policeman caught the accused as he was taking out the sugar from a bag lying in a godown at Carnac Bunder on Monday night. The accused, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to receive five stripes in jail.

DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.—At the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Dharamsy Haridas, a bill collector in the employ of Messrs. Nansey Khayraj and Company, stood charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 413, the amount raised by collecting two bills of Rs. 155 and Rs. 258 from two firms for his masters. The accused collected the amount about the end of the last month and squandered it away in gambling. The Magistrate sentenced him to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF STABBING.—Before Mr. D. B. Binning at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Murray charged Govind Janoo with stabbing Tukaram Sadashiv with a knife. About 10 o'clock on Monday night, a singing party, led by the accused, assembled near the complainant's house in 2nd Coombharwadda, and began to sing and play. The complainant and other tenants of the house, who were disturbed by the noise, asked the accused to stop the noise, as it interfered with their sleep. The accused, thereupon, abused and assaulted the complainant and other persons with a knife. The case was adjourned for further enquiry.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt, Europe via Marseilles consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French s.s. Yara will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 8th inst. Letters &c., for Aden, Zanzibar, Ibo, Chindi Daressalam, Seycnelles, Mauritius and Madagaskar Coast ports will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. Aumblo via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday the 9th inst. —Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. "Nankin" will be closed at the General Post Office at 19 a.m., on Friday the 9 instant.

CHEATING.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Barker charged Shirmahomed Kheradin with cheating in respect of a Money Order for Rs. 20. It appeared that the accused, a native of Lahore had been to Sibi and got himself introduced to a fire-man named Kheradin. He asked Kheradin to get him employed somewhere. During his stay at Sibi the accused came to know that Kheradin had a son in South Africa, who was to return shortly. The accused then came to Bombay and wrote a letter to Kheradin in his son's name. The letter stated that his son had returned from Africa, and had run short of funds Kheradin sent a money order of Rs. 20 which was received by the accused. Not content with this the accused asked for further money. But during the while Kheradin had received a letter from his son in Africa. He reported the matter to the postal authorities at Sibi, which led to the subsequent arrest of the accused, in Bheni Bazar. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate sent him to jail for six months' hard labour.

TABLES TURNED.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Williamson charged Mariam, a dancing girl, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 30, given to herby Moonabai, another dancing girl, living at Khetwady. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. C. J. Ashbury, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant said that on Sunday last she went out of her house giving Rs. 30 to the accused, and asked her (accused) to hand over the amount to one Mahomed. When the complainant came back she found the accused missing. The matter was reported to the police who arrested the accused the same night. The defence was that the accused wanted to leave the complainant's house where she was living for the last four years. The complainant did not like it and therefore the accused had to run away. The charge brought against her was a false one. In the absence of sufficient evidence to prove the charge the Magistrate discharged the accused and fined the complainant Rs. 20 which was ordered to be given to the accused as compensation.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

ASCENSION DAY.

8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday, afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy occupied the chair.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The director have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending 28th February 1902, together with the revenue accounts and balance sheet for the period, which show that the company continues to make very satisfactory progress. During the year 1,495 life proposals were made to the company for assuring sums amounting to Rs. 27,45,450. Of this number 1,061 have resulted in policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 15,77,055, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 79,135-9-0, of which Rs. 371-8-0 was by single payment. One deferred annuity for Rs. 300 was also issued. This result compares most favourably with that of the fifth year's working of other life offices. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company is 2,364, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 43,53,759 and of this amount Rs. 4,03,816 are re-insured. Claims, arising from the death of eight persons for the aggregate amount of Rs. 14,000, were paid during the year. One endowment policy, assuring Rs. 2,000, has also matured. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time, when, owing to a pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained, and the aggregate expenditure of conducting the business only amounted to Rs. 62,193-4-0. If this aggregate be set against the premium income, the ratio comes out as 29·8 for the fifth year—a result which is not only far below the average but, it is believed, the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. The life assurance fund, which, at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 1,59,048-8-10, has been increased by Rs. 1,16,738-8-4, and now amounts to Rs. 2,75,547-1-2.

Fidelity Guarantee Branch.—Bonds aggregating Rs. 6,79,100 have been issued and the premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 6,559-8 0. The business is of a satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount. Two small claims amounting to Rs. 313-0 were paid during the year. With much regret the directors have to record that the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., has resigned his seat on the board as "he believes the Company is now well established and on a sound footing and he is unable to spare sufficient time to attend to the growing work of the company." Mr. Mehta was connected with the company from its formation and his influence and co-operation largely promoted its prosperity. The directors filled the vacancy on the Board by appointing Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, and you are asked to confirm his appointment.

The director retiring by rotation is Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The auditors, Messr

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For the Monsoon,
and
For Travelling.

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PURE WOOL CLOTHING
if you are to live in
COMFORT and SAFETY.

SHODDY soon wears out,
COTTON MIXTURES strike cold, and fever ensues.

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HUMDAH	CARDIGANS
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TRAVELLING RUGS
ETC. ETC. ETC.

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CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
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SUITABLE FOR
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A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF
THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
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Best Quality.
SERVICEABLE CABIN TRUNKS,
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LIGHT WEIGHT DRESSING GOWNS,
For Wear on Board.
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The Popular No. 5 Model with Brass Horn. London Price £6-2-0.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1902.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES AT POONA.

MILITARY life in the Poona district is more like a perpetual Camp of Exercise than ordinary garrison work—a fact over which the keen soldier, who feels he has a field-marshal's baton in his knapsack, rejoices, and over which the slackster "grouses" until the exigencies of the service take him where he has less of soldiering and more perchance of pig-sticking. General Burnett, determined to keep his command up to the mark and as the war has proceeded, he has had his men at work on practically parallel lines. Some of them knew and appreciated this object. Others did not and marvelled at the incessant harrying they found themselves condemned to. They are to be told why, to be told how far they were successful in what they were called upon to perform, and where they failed. With this end in view, that they may profit by experience, a very full account of the recent extensive manœuvres has been drawn up and published and will be shortly, if it is not already, available to all concerned. The object of the scheme from the invader's point of view was to stop guerilla warfare in a conquered country by sweeping those engaged in it against obstacles—rivers, the fords and bridges of which were held, a system of blockhouses, or the confines of neighbouring states; and at the same time to thoroughly search the country and collect everything which could be of use to the enemy and either destroy it or draft it to central camps and thus rob the enemy of means of continuing the contest. The Defender's object was to defeat this intention by every means in his power and at all cost to prevent the country being annexed and peace established. This sounds very much like British and Boers in miniature. The operations might have been extended over the whole of the Deccan and half the troops might have found them more real than war, had it not been that the General Officer Commanding did not wish either officers or men to endure unnecessary hardships. In order to prevent such a contingency and to avoid leaving half the men dead on the field, special instructions were given that in the event of any party finding itself short of rations or water it should be marched to the nearest source of supply. Live rations were issued and native cooks were left behind. But the troops had the luxury of neutral parties to boil and store water for them and as they were neither allowed to interfere with the "inhabitants of the country" nor to enter their houses, the manœuvres were only short of "Britishers and Boers" by the little details of farm-burning and concentration camps. All things considered they were an "edition de luxe" of the third phase of South Africa. But the operations were not so satisfactorily performed as might have been expected in the circumstances.

It is impossible for us here to follow the operations in detail. At times they were interesting; at others amusing. General Burnett in his comments on the manœuvres, regrets that the power of observation of the British soldier is not what it should be. This, he thinks, is due in great measure to the training he receives, inasmuch as everything is done for him, and he is never compelled to think for himself. Then, as to officers, the general finds that they do not sufficiently study the ideas on which they are working and several glaring instances of failure in this respect are noticed. Some officers found enormous difficulties in ascertaining their correct position. They displayed a lamentable want of tactical knowledge in selecting positions for the night, and officers commanding parties, in many cases, did not seem to realise the object of the scheme. Instead of holding tracks and that part of the country over which it was possible for cavalry to pass, halted either at the top of a precipitous hill or near a well, the predominating idea being not to prevent the enemy passing through the line, but either to take up a position on high ground for security or near wells for convenience. In fact, officers and men are told that they failed to grasp that their duties both by day and night were more those of scouting than fighting; assistance was always near and the modern rifle commanded the intervals and distances between supporting parties. The enemy was nearly certain to try and get through without fighting or being seen, and it was most unlikely that he would go out of the way to attack even a single man. Yet the latter by firing his rifle, could give news of the presence of the enemy for miles and every man gathering to the sound of the guns the harassed cavalry would not have known which way to turn. When the British Infantry first went out on the manœuvres they were not in training. Those who played hockey and football were fit for anything; but "unfortunately a majority think more of a stroll to the canteen than of making their bodies fit for hard work." And, says General Burnett, in a sentence which should be borne in mind by other officers than those under his immediate command: "If it is found impossible to induce a great majority to train by playing games, those who do not play must be trained for active service by marching." Most of those engaged seem to have been very raw troops. They pursued most dangerous barrack-square tactics and showed the utmost contempt for modern arms of precision, squadrons of cavalry being in many instances in close order under fire at short ranges. And they are now duly warned that "the evident contempt officers and men showed for the effect of rifle fire, will have a rude awakening on the first occasion they find themselves engaged with the gloves off against even inferior troops."

Umpires, as well as officers and men, did what was not wanted of them, and we are glad to see that none escapes the critical fire of the general. In one case he drubs an umpire on the report of a sergeant. But on the whole it be said that the manœuvrs were successful. We should have liked to notice here and there a word of praise for such officers or parties as rendered efficient service. In one case referred to a subaltern was given the option of retiring to Dongergaon or remaining at Talegaon. "With 250 men and most imperfect information he proposed to attack a force of a thousand men, and as far as he knew, more. In war the unexpected often happens, but," writes the general, "I do not think it wise to trust fortune as far as this officer did, especially when the troops in reserve were seven miles off and tied down to a convoy." All the same that subaltern showed himself to be of the right material. Had there been half a dozen such as he at Klerkadorp Lord Methuen would not have been taken prisoner, and had their been more of his stamp at the right moment Ladysmith would have been relieved weeks earlier than it was. Too much caution and too litte dash is the besetting sin to-day, the result of fighting with men who lie behind rocks. One officer in the operations in the Deccan hid his horses so carefully that when he had occasion for them again he was unable to find them. The cavalry generally moved about, so slowly and in such close formation under infantry fire that General Burnett says they would never have reached any position at all much less have held it. However, it is hoped that next season will see much better results. All that is necessary to enable a soldier to be of service in the field, cannot, as the general remarks, be learnt in the barrack square, and therefore arrangements are to be made to work battalions and companies, constantly in the country over all sorts of ground and under all sorts of conditions. As the climate of Poona lends itself to such instruction and the country is an ideal one for military exercises, General Burnett is determined to test every company in his command separately during the next cold season, and the result will be the basis of his annual confidential report. They will be required to give evidence of their general intelligence and as to how far they can be considered handy men.

UNIVERSITY SALARIES.

THE profession of learning, at all events in the higher grades, produces greater pecuniary rewards in these days than was formerly the case. University teaching does not provide all that is required in the way of education by the stress of modern life, but the salaries of University professors indicate the estimation in which learning is held, however unsatisfactory its practical results may be. Certainly the professors themselves seem to recognise that they are not condemned to altogether unremunerative toil, for it is rare that we hear a complaint of poor pay from the higher ranks of the teaching profession. At any rate we do not hear it in India, and if there was any cause for dissatisfaction on this head we should certainly have heard something about it during the inquiries held by the Commission which is now drawing up its report on Indian University reform. None of the witnesses before the University Commission here suggested that higher pay for the professors was a matter which required consideration among other necessary improvements. But in Australia where a University Commission is also at work, a scholastic Scotsman has had the temerity to declare that University professors are not so well paid as they ought to be. The declaration applies to Melbourne where, according to Dr. Macfarland, the salaries of professors compare very unfavourably with those drawn by the professors of Scotch Universities. The struggles of the Scottish student to combine plain living and high thinking, in the pursuit of learning, on an oatmeal diet, are proverbial. And if a country where many students are poor can pay better salaries to their teachers than a flourishing Colony like Victoria or New South Wales, the inference is that in the latter case the pay is poor indeed. Instead of which we find an Australian paper declaring that in Melbourne and Sydney men are receiving £1,200 a year "for serving out a watered version of a text book made in Germany." The original thinker, who prepared the text book has to be content with less than £500 a year. The apparently adverse comparison of Australia with Scotland is strongly resented, and it is observed that wanton waste has been going on for years more merrily in the Melbourne University than in the civil service. Dr. Macfarland's statement has had the further effect of causing an inquiry to be made regarding the salaries paid in the Universities of the World, and from this it appears that the man who has gained a university professorship at the worst enjoys a competence and at the best may receive a very handsome reward. The professors at the German universities, where the most original work is done, are the worst paid. A German professor's remuneration is made up of fixed salary and fees in about equal proportion, and at Leipsic and Strasburg the salary and fees together amount to £435 in the one case and £525 in the other. To attain that position the German professor has to pass a period of probation in which he first receives only what he can make by fees as a lecturer; then he may become an extraordinary professor earning about half the emoluments of an ordinary professor; and if successful in this latter capacity he is appointed a full professor. In Australia, it is pointed out, quite young men start as professors on salaries of £850 a year; increasing by £150 every five years, until £1300 or £1,200 is reached. In Germany the pay of the professor depends on his power to attract students to his lectures, and in the competition of German universities a man has to make his lectures interesting, if he would swell the total of his emoluments. In England, in Australia, and we may add in India there is nothing of the kind to act as a check on the man who shirks his work or does it in a perfunctory way. In the Dutch Universities the earnings of a professor range from £433 to £517 per annum, and in Paris professorial salaries range from the equivalent of £333 to £500. Albeit their emoluments do not approach the highest paid in Great Britain and are even below the British average, these German, Dutch and French professors are not unknown to the world as savants. In England the average salary at the modern foundations is about £626. At Cambridge professors receive from £850 down to less than £500 and at Oxford only two salaries stand as high as £1250, the average being not far from that of Cambridge which is below £700. These salaries at Oxford and Cambridge are, however, in the nature of fellowships. The Scotch Universities exhibited a few remarkably high salaries, but they were scarcely awarded on the best principle. Crum Brown at Edinburgh drew £1,828 for chemistry, while P. G. Tait a man of undoubted eminence, received £1,100 for physics. Lord Kelvin at Glasgow was paid £1,252 for physics, while G. G. Ramsay was paid £1,430 and other lessor known lights were given £1,300, £1,440 and £1,640. Sir W. Turner at Edinburgh receives a salary of £2,012; and the average salary at Edinburgh works out at £925 and while at Glasgow it is £800. In India, as the Civil List indicates, University professors are in no worse case, and taken generally the emoluments in the highest grades of the scholastic profession indicate little cause for complaint.

THE TRAINING OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

A MOST acceptable exposition of the use and drill of Mounted Infantry has just been published by Messrs. Gale and Polden. The book will come not only as a very useful supplement to the already existing official textbook, but will serve to reveal in a most convincing manner what are the possibilities and the disabilities of our mounted troops at the present time. The writer is Major-General Henry Hallam Parr, C.B., C.M.G., and he draws most of his morals—as one would have expected—from the South African war. He makes a very strong point of the fact that brains and intelligence are as necessary to the individual soldier as ever they were, and he holds that the South African War has proved that "free men, fighting of their own free will and their own desire, do not require to have their individuality reduced nearly to zero in order to obey." The keynote of the instruction of the future, he very wisely asserts, must be the development of the intelligence and self-reliance of the man. And then he goes on to deal with the inadequacies of the present training afforded to the Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry. Sufficient space, he says, to train the troops properly, is one of the crying needs of the Army. And with this assertion most people will readily agree, for during the present war our troops have unfortunately had to perfect themselves whilst under fire, to train for future triumphs whilst feeling the bitterness of present reverses. Under present circumstances General Parr holds, that, until proper arrangements are made for tactical work on natural ground, it will be impossible for our troops to become really efficient. In France, he aptly points out, neither money nor trouble is spared in the manœuvres. Damage to property and to produce are ignored. What French tacticians strive after is realism in peace manœuvres, so that in their ordinary training the troops may become accustomed to difficulties. General Parr advocates that each military district should have its manœuvre ground—and that this manœuvre ground should be a natural space of country over which manœuvre rights have been acquired, and he further suggests that every general in command, whether in the United Kingdom or in the Colonies should be bound to carry out yearly so many days' combined manœuvres and on strange ground, if possible. In this way he boldly forcasts that something very practical and useful in the way of preparation for war would be done, and although, as he unhesitatingly says, England would have to spend thousands on the training of her army where she had spend hundreds, one is inclined to agree with him that such a programme is necessary in view of the large bill for war expenditure that is before the British nation now, and which in a very great measure is due to the doubtful efficiency of our methods.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that his Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of a medal with three clasps, inscribed respectively "Defence of Legations, "Relief of Pekin," and "Taku Fort," to all troops and followers who embarked from India for service in China under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee and which were employed in the late operations in that country. The Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the submission of medal rolls in accordance with the instructions given in the War Office Army Order of 1902.

THE hired transport Syria arrived at Natal on the 5th instant.

THE famine returns for the past week show an increase of 26,000 in the number of persons on relief, the total now being nearly 402,000. The principal increases were: Bombay districts, 6,480; Bombay Native States, 9,350; Central India, 7,310; Rajputana, 1,640.

THE action by Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee against Captain Field, Commander of H. M. S. "Marathon" was fixed for trial at the District Court, Colombo, on May 2, but it was likely that the trial would be postponed, as the Commission, issued to England to examine the defendant has not been returned.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 22nd March, 1902, amounted to Rs. 3,550; being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 380. The total earnings from 1st January to 22nd March, 1902, were Rs. 46,605; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,615.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 22nd March, 1902, amounted to Rs. 16,778, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 6,997. The total earnings from 1st January to 22nd March, 1902, were Rs. 2,97,202; being of increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,44,141.

ASKED by a coroner if she knew the nature of an oath, a small girl promptly replied, "Yes, sir, it is a lie." This explanation is not likely to find much favour in the law courts, though it is to be feared that the two terms are not infrequently synonymous.

OF course it was inevitable that someone should demonstrate the staying powers of the motor-car by making a tour round the world. This step has been decided upon by a German enthusiast, Dr. Lehmos, who anticipates that his unique trip will involve an expenditure of something like £35 a day, and he puts £10,000 as about the total outlay. The car which he will use is driven by petrol. It contains four sleeping berths, and can be provisioned for two or three weeks. The route will be by way of Russia and Siberia to Peking, and after crossing to Japan, the journey will be continued via the Sandwich Islands to San Francisco and Mexico to New York.

IS SOCIETY ON THE DOWN-GRADE?

BY GEORGE W. E. RUSSELL.

IN order to give an answer to the momentous question whether this section of the English people is on the down-grade writes Mr. G. W. Russell in the "Daily News," we must compare it as it is to-day with what we remember or have been told of it in the past, and the contrast is startling enough. Dr. Pusey who was born in 1800, and was an aristocrat on both sides wrote thus in 1875 of Society as he remembered it in his youth: It used to strike me, in my young days how the preference of others to self, the great shock which it evidently was to give pain to anyone, the consideration of everyone's feelings, the thinking of others rather than oneself, the pains that no one should feel neglected, the deference shown to the weak or the aged, the unconscious courtesy to those secularly inferior—were the beauty of the refined worldly manners of the old school that it was acting upon Christian principles, and that if, in any case, it became soulless, as a part from Christianity, the beautiful form was there, into which real life might re-enter."

MODERN MANNERS.

The actual result has been very different from that which is here suggested as a possibility. The soul has not entered, and the "beautiful form" has disappeared. The decay of manners is perhaps the most conspicuous of all the changes in Society. Now and then one hears an ecstatic exclamation: "What beautiful manners!" and it is elicited by that which 50 years ago was the ordinary demeanour of a gentleman in the presence of ladies. Nowadays in that presence men loll, and lounge, and squat, and cross their legs, and even put their elbows on the table. In their way of adressing women they substitute "vulgar familiarity for gentlemen-like ease." All signs of chivalrous deference have vanished as completely as swords or pigtails. And reticence as gone with difference. There is apparently no topic hon which men and women in Society do not feel themselves at liberty to converse. The epithet "unmentionable" has ceased to have a meaning. The most scandalous vices are discussed with airy familiarity, and women will chatter to men about appendicitis and maternity. In days gone by money and health were subjects which good Society eschewed. Now everyone compares notes about diseases and doctors, and seasons his fireside with personal talk about his friend's income and his neighbour's expenditure. Money, indeed, with its graceful synonyms of "oof" and "biz," is the all-prevailing topic. The enormous increase of luxury in every department of life, with its resulting outlay, has kindled an insane eagern ss to be rich. All scruples as to the methods of acquiring money are as completely out of date as dueling or cockfighting. The "straight tip" is pursued as devotedly as if it were the Holy Grail. No one is ashamed of living on other people. Men and women are estimated, not by what they are or can do, but by what they have and are ready to impart. A rich man who will not consent to be pillaged by his friends is as uninteresting as a pauper. The marriage-making mother, with the "Great County Families" under the sofa-cushion, and private information about the pecuniary prospects of every youth who dances with her daughters, is too familiar a figure in comedy and fiction to be classified as a portent of the times. But surely a young man starting in life with no other equipment than a turn for cards and a talent for picking up meals gratis is a novel figure in our social system. He is in part a produce of the enormous development of private gambling, which accompanies the heavier transactions of the Stock Exchange. Where Poker slew its thousands Bridge slays its tens of thousands.

BREAK UP OF THE HOME.

Another evil sign of the times is the break up of the home. People nowadays have more exciting interests than nurseries and school-rooms. A tete-a-tete dinner is the acme of boredom. To-day people habitually dine at clubs and restaurants who a few years ago would as soon have had their baths in public as their meals. The love of publicity is indeed one of the most marked characteristics of the times. "Hide thy life" used to be the maxim of aristocracies. To-day everyone strives to live in the full blaze of the social searchlight. We cultivate the interviewer and inspire the personal paragraph. To be praised is good, but to be advertised is essential; and even obloquy is preferable to obscurity. Lord Milner once gave an address to the Froebel Society on "Bustle." A newspaper, reporting the occurence, added an "s" to the word, and great was the astonishment that this grave young publicist should condescend to discourse on the frivolities of woman's dress. But the substantive without the "s" is pre-eminently a characteristic of the times. "Repose," we have been told, used to "stamp the caste of Vere de Vere," but it has long since made way for a feverish and undignified activity. Every one is always on the move—coming and going and packing and unpacking, and "just off to" this, and "just back from" that. The "week-end visit," to which even the House of Commons has to adapt itself, is a cardinal instance of Bustle. It carries the gambling and gluttony and evil-speaking of the town into the country, and blends them harmoniously with those more boisterous recreations which are characteristically rural. Tennis and cycling, ping-pong and motor-cars, turn the weekly day of rest into a crowning fatigue; and no one goes to church. This fact, of course, is connected with that general disregard of religious observances which has possessed large sections of the community. Perhaps that disregard is a more respectable thing than the purely perfunctory church-going of older days, when people slumbered in the family pew, and woke in rapture at the magical words "And now." But for good or for evil, it is a sign of the times, and should not be left out of account in an estimate of the changes in Society. "What do these people believe?" was a question asked in bewilderment by Archbishop Benson when first he became acquainted with Society in London; and, if the answer could be truthfully given, it would, I fancy, reveal a very exiguous and a not very exalted creed.

Another epoch-making change in social life is that people live less and less in the country. The universal diminution of incomes derived from land, and the ever-increasing expense of entertaining, combine to make people forsake their country houses. So profoundly have we been vulgarised by that factolus of foreign gold which during the last twenty years has submerged us that people no longer care to entertain their friends unless they can "do" them (as the expressive phrase goes) at least as splendidly as the polyglot legion of Heims and Heits. In London nothing is required of one; and, if one feels inclined to have half-a-dozen people to dinner, one can easily recoup the cost by getting some social weakling to play Bridge. So more and more the landed gentry of England desert the "sweet, sincere surroundings of country life"; they increasingly ignore the patriarchal and feudal elements which have played so great a part in the formation of our national polity, and increasingly they develop those vulgar and worldly characteristics which seem to be inseparable from the ostentatious and artificial life of an over-luxurious town.

ONE IMPROVEMENT.

There is, so far as I know, only one aspect of Society which compares favourably with what we know about our grandfathers' doings, and that concerns our drinking habits. We no longer consume three bottles at a sitting. We are not habitually carried to bed. We do not reel, flushed and noisy, from the dining-room to the drawing-room. Tobacco has produced this greater decency of conduct; but, after all, perhaps the improvement is more apparent than real. We drink at luncheon, and this our grandfathers never did. We nerve ourselves with brandy and soda, and correct our well-earned dyspepsia by the aid of kimmel. Women drink at least as freely as men. We don't get drunk, but we are always drinking.

But, after all, such matters as I have enumerated may possibly be dismissed as trivial. Certainly they are only signs and tokens of a deeper demoralisation. The social down-grade on which I have been asked to express my judgement is a longer and more dangerous descent than anything which I have yet described. A friend of mine, who knows Society as well as most men, has described its present condition in a trenchant passage which I may paraphrase though I could not quote.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DUTCH QUEEN'S ILLNESS.

HER CONDITION CAUSING ANXIETY.

LATEST ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The suspense at Loo Palace last night was intense. The Queen's cries of pain were audible far off.

The eminent gynæcologist, Dr. Koumers, was hurriedly summoned and was forced to use instruments.

Extreme exhaustion followed.

The midday bulletin to-day explains that last night's accouchement has destroyed all hopes of the happy event which was expected in September.

The bulletin adds that all things considered the condition of the Royal patient is for the moment satisfactory.

[Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, was born in 1880. She is the daughter of William III of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa. Her mother is sister of H. R. H. the Duchess of Albany, being daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father in November 1890, but her mother acted as Queen Regent till the young Queen came of age which she did on August 31st, 1898, when amidst the enthusiasism of her people, she was installed as Sovereign. Her bethrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was announced in October 1900, and the marriage took place on February 7th 1901. Duke Henry is a son of the late Duke Frederick Francis II, who held a high military command in the Franco-German war. He was born in 1876 and is a lieutenant of the Prussian Chasseurs of the Guard and of the Mecklenburg Fusiliers. The reports of a disagreement between Queen Wilhelmina and her husband, and the subsequent reconciliation are fresh in the public mind.

Queen Wilhelmina succeeded her father as his only daughter in default of male heirs. By the constitution of the Netherlands the successor to the throne in default of a legal hsir is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual numbers) and by this Assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands since its reconstitution as a Kingdom by the Congress of Vienna in 1813, King Willem I, 1815,-1840 (abdicated), Willem II, 1840., Willem III, 1849, and Wilhelmina 1890.

Queen Wilhelmina's illness is deeply felt among all classes of the population in Holland, and telegrams from reigning sovereigns and other princely personages are constantly arriving from all parts of Europe. It was reported a fortnight ago that Queen Wilhelmina recently caught cold by sitting down on a seat in the park against the advice of Dr. Roessingh. Het Loo does not seem to agree with her Majesty. The cold, combined with changes in the temperature, is said to have made her Majesty feverish. The whole population shares the sorrow of the Royal Family, and the Queen's illness is the universal topic of conversation.]

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FIGHTING IN MINDANAO.

HEAVY LOSSES.

TWO SULTANS KILLED.

The unpunished murder of some wandering soldiers has brought the Americans in conflict with the so-called Moros, fierce fanatical Mahomedans, who have hitherto been friendly to the Americans and who occupy the most rugged region of Mindanao.

The Americans have captured one of their strongholds after heavy fighting in which two Sultans and other chiefs and many followers were killed, their dead filling the trenches.

The Americans lost five officers and forty-four men.

[Mindanao, one of the Philippine Islands is next to Luzon in point of size, being about 300 miles long and 105 broad, with an area of 34,250 square miles. Before the Spanish—American War the Spaniards occupied the North portion of the Island the remainder being under native rulers of whom the Sultan of Mindanao was the chief. All the country except upon the sea coast is mountainous, the volcano of Apo being 8,819 feet high. Coffee, cocoa and cotton are exported and last year rubber, which grows in profusion there, was exported to the value of 300,000 dollars Mexican. The chief town is Zamboanga a port and naval station at the western extremity of the Island. The total population is about 850,000 of whom about 50,000 are stated to be Spanish.]

THE LIBERAL DIFFERENCES.

SIR H. FOWLER'S MANIFESTO.

A DISCIPLE OF ROSEBERY.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Sir Henry Fowler has issued a Manifesto in which he adheres to Lord Rosebery's policy regarding the war and Home Rule.

THE STAMP DUTY.

The "Times" understands that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has definitely abandoned his proposal for a rebate on cheques under two pounds to be remitted on the drawer presenting his returned cheques to the Post Office.

THE DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Martial law has been proclaimed in five districts of the Province of Poltawa in Russia.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, M. P.

SPEECH IN THE COMMONS.

HIS BREACH OF THE REGULATIONS.

Lord Charles Beresford in the Commons last night said that he alone was responsible for the publication of the letter criticising the Mediterranean Fleet, and he was prepared to submit to any punishment for non-compliance with the printed regulations.

His remarks were received by the House with cheers.

THE KING'S CORONATION.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE ORIENTALS.

Lord Reay will preside at a banquet to be given by the Asiatic Society to the Indian Princes and other Orientals on the 17th June.

The Duke of Connaught, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Roberts, Lord Elgin and Lord Northbrook will attend.

Mr. A. T. Jones, the artistic policeman, has again had his picture "Summer" "retained" by the hanging committee of the Royal Academy. The world has palpitated for so many years over the artistic fortunes of Mr. Jones that it is to be hoped his "Summer" will not be held over for yet another year. Artists would like to compare our two constables, one at Burlington House, the other at the National Gallery.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THREE PER CENT. STERLING LOAN.

TO DISCHARGE G. I. P. R. DEBENTURES.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Tenders are invited for India Three per cent. stock amounting to £ 1,500,000 at the minimum rate of 99. Tenders will be received till the 9th May. The amount is mainly for the discharge of £1,368,800 of Great Indian Peninsular Railway Debentures.

THE SHAH'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at Astara where he was received by the Russian high officials.

LORD MILNER'S MOVEMENTS.

CONSULTING THE NATAL PREMIER.

Lord Milner has returned to Johannesburg.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Premier of Natal has gone to Johannesburg to consult with Lord Milner.

THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 4th instant, states :—

An elaborate programme has been issued in connection with the festivities that are to take place during the Coronation week.

On June 30th, a garden party will be held at Windsor; on July 1st there will be a gala performance at Covent Garden; on July 3rd a special "Te Deum" will be sung at St. Pauls, followed by a luncheon at the Guildhall.

The authorized version of the services to be held at the actual Coronation has been issued, as also a special service for use in the Church of England service.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM SOUTH INDIA.

MADRAS, MAY 6.

The National Fund for the promotion of Mahomedan education in South India is progressing. Recently it was announced that the Governor would give Rs. 1,000 when the Fund reached Rs. 49,000, and Mr. Justice Boddam would give Rs. 1,000 to complete one lakh. Mr. Gopal Iyer, Executive Engineer, of the North Arcot District, has now promised to give Rs. 5,000.

ATTACKED BY RABID DOGS.

Mr. C. A. Paterson, Registrar of the Madras University, who was recently bitten by a mad dog, is doing well at Kasauli, and is expected to return to Madras on the 12th instant.

Two chokras in the employ of Dr. Currie, of the Madras Railway, were bitten by their masters dog, which was rabid. Dr. Currie sucked the wound and cauterised them, and sent the chokras to Kasauli He followed himself to take advice and be treated, if necessary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadiers-General MacCall, commanding Bangalore, has proceeded on sixty days' privilege leave. Colonel Grant, R. E., officiating in the interim. Brigadier-General Plowden and Major-General Simpson have assumed command of the Belgaum and Burma districts, respectively.

Orders have at last been issued for the withdrawal of the Movable Column from Khar in Lower Swad Valley, which, we take it, is one of the results of the Viceroy's visit to the Malakand and Chakdarrah. The following movements have been ordered in consequence :—The Hazara Mountain Battery will march from Khar to Nowshera, the detachment of the 2nd Bengal Lancers to the Malakand; No. 2 Company, Madras Sappers, to Chakdarrah, where they will remain temporarily; the 36th Sikhs will garrison the Malakand, and the 37th Dogras will continue to furnish the detachment for Chakdarrah The two sections of No. 50 Native Field Hospital will proceed to Nowshera, where they will be demobilised.

HAIL-STORM AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 4,

To-day at midday thunder began to growl and before long heavy clouds gathered. About 4.30, a fine hail storm accompanied by thunder and lightning was in full swing. The hail-stones were huge. The station was soon wrapped in thick angry clouds, and the rain fell in torrents. It was an excellent imitation of the monsoon. The wind was high and the thunder and lightning constant. In half an hour the temperature fell ten degrees, a welcome change. The rain will do much good laying the dust, and refreshing the gardens and wayside roses, though it must spoil the just ripening strawberries.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGOR.

Our Bhownagor correspondent writes :—The following statement for the week ending 25th April shows the number of plague cases and deaths which have occurred at different places in Kathiawar.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Verawal	176	144
Porbander	209	140
Sutrapada	14	5
Purbhas Patan	19	10
Jamnagor	31	22
Dhoraje	2	2

A Mehman boy named Latiff, has been sentenced to suffer imprisonment for 15 days for exacting money under threat from school-fellows who are Brahmins. His father has been also sentenced to undergo imprisonment for two months for abetting the offence.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID MAY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Rewa left here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Britannia arrived from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Tientsin arrived at Singapore on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 5th instant

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Sugar is quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 2-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	23 3-8

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

April 20th, at Kraaifontein, severely wounded, Lieutenant M. H. S. Mather, Imperial Yeomanry.

April 29th, at Vokiep, dangerously wounded, Captain Lutwyche, 5th Battalion Warwick Militia.

May 2nd, on hospital ship Avoca, in Delagoa Bay, died of inflammation of the stomach, Major Eales, 2nd Battalion, East Kent Regiment, at Mossel Bay, died of Enteric fever, Lieutenant A. M. Robertson, District Mounted Troops.

May 3rd, at Springfontein, died of abscess of the liver, Lieutenant Wood, Royal Sussex Regiment.

May 5th, at Graffreine, killed, Lieutenant R. H. Murray, District Mounted Troops.

KILLED, NOT MISSING.

An extract from a telegram dated 26th ultimo, from the Casualty Department, Cape Town, to the Commander-in-Chief, India, states : "Prisoners of war state that Lieutenant H. L. Low, Royal Irish Rifles, Mounted Infantry, who was reported missing on 10th March, was killed on that date."

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE AND STATE DINNER.

H. E. the Viceroy holds a Levee and State Dinner here on the 30th instant.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATION.

EFFECT OF MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS.

LONDON, April 19.—The Ministerial statements have made an excellent impression in the lobby of the House, in city circles, and the clubs generally. The proposal to elect representatives of the commandoes is interpreted to mean that the Boer delegates feel that they are now in possession of a tangible basis of peace.

ROCHFORT'S CAPTURES.

Among the 55 prisoners taken by Colonel Rochfort when he surprised a Boer laager at Schweizerreneke, in the south-west of the Transvaal, where a man named Hennop, who was General De Wet's adjutant, and Commandant Donthwaite,

ANOTHER SWEEPING MOVEMENT.

SIXTY-FOUR BOERS CAPTURED.

The British columns are returning to Klerksdorp after another sweeping movement against the Western Transvaal Boers. Sixty-four captures were made, including Corporal Bernardi and Christian Liebenberg, the latter being a son of the well-known general.

A CANCELLED HONOR.

King Edward has cancelled the Companionship of the distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) which was conferred on Captain W. Butler, of the 6th New South Wales Imperial Bushmen.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

NATIONALIST M. P. FINED.

Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, Nationalist member for North Leitrim, and proprietor of the "Sligo Champion," has been fined £50 in the Land Court at Dublin for having inserted in his paper a United Irish League resolution demanding surrender of a farm which had been taken up by a tenant in defiance of the League.

THE REBELLION IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

TO OVERTHROW THE MANCHU DYNASTY.

London, April 18th.—Reuter's correspondent at Hong Kong says that the Kwang-si rebels now hold 30 towns in Southern China. Their troops are numerous, and are all well armed with Mausers.

Their leaders declare that the revolt has for its object the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty so far as Southern China is concerned. They intend to establish a Chinese Emperor to rule over the provinces of Kwang-si, Kwei-chau, and Kwang tung, having Canton as his capital and the seat of his government. In this Southern Empire men of western nations would be welcome, and would not be molested.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

In the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 26th April slight rain fell in two talukas of Bijapur. The prices of the staple food-grains remained stationary in Khandesh and Bijapur, rose slightly in Kaira and Belgaum, and fell elsewhere. The district reports are summarised in an appendix.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is an increase of 5,677 persons relieved, compared with the numbers for the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	164,572	163,399
Dependants	13,317	13,963
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	49,961	52,115
Total	223,800	229,477

The numbers on relief works, including dependants have varied as follows :—Ahmedabad, 1,849, Sholapur, 1,146, Ahmednagar, 880, Surat, 869, Panch Mahals, 637, Khandesh, 341, Bijapur, 138, Belgaum, 3, increase; Kaira, 2,048, Broach, 257, decrease.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased in the Panch Mahals by 357. The following relief works were opened during the week :—

Kaira :—Collecting metal for repairing the Dakor-Kapadvanj Road.

Sholapur :—Korkumb Tank (test work).

Two small works under Civil Agency were opened in Ahmedabad, one in the Panch Mahals, and one in Surat.

The following allotments for takaavi advances during the current year have been sanctioned :—Northern Division, Rs. 8,87,000, Central Division, Rs. 10,87,000, Southern Division Rs. 6,32,000, Sind, Rs. 5,60,000, total, Rs. 31,66,000.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	171878	49356	221734
Punjab	.....	.....	*
Ajmer-Merwara	10449	1054	11503
Total British Provinces	182327	50910	233237
Native States.			
Rajputana States	31090	4317	35407
Central India States	32891	1465	34356
Baroda	21533	10725	32260
Bombay Native States	33491	5050	38544
Total Native States	119010	21557	140567
Grand Total	301337	72467	373804

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	175739	52480	228219	+ 6485
Punjab	...	2330	2330	+ 2330
Ajmer-Merwara	11281	1087	12368	+ 885
Total British Provinces	187020	55897	242917	+ 9680
Native States.				
Rajputana States	32514	4541	37055	+ 1648
Central India States	39814	1827	41671	+ 7315
Baroda	21324	11060	32384	+ 124
Bombay Native States	42436	5444	47900	+ 9356
Total Native States	136138	22873	159010	+18443
Grand Total	323158	78769	401927	+28123

* Figures not reported.

MEETING OF FOREIGN AND COUNTRY-LIQUOR LICENCE-HOLDERS.

APPEAL TO THE HON. DR. J. POLLEN.

A meeting of the holders of licenses for the sale of foreign and country liquors and toddy was held Yesterday at Mr. Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Coachbuilder's factory, near the Two Tanks, for adopting a petition to the Hon. Dr. J. Pollen, Commissioner of Customs, against the present practice of selling licenses by public auction, which was said to be ruinous to the license-holders in many instances. Mr. Eduji Dosabhoy Bharucha was called to the chair, and there was a large attendance of the holders of Abkari licenses.

The Chairman said that the appeal to be made to the worthy Commissioner of Customs would be read to them, and their signatures taken to it. It would afterwards be presented to the Commissioner. If they failed to obtain justice, they would have to petition his Excellency the Governor in Council, and perhaps even the Viceroy. But they had every hope that a generous hearted Commissioner like the Hon. Dr. J. Pollen would not fail to do them the justice which their hard case fully deserved.

The petition, which was then read to the meeting, stated, among other things, that before the passing of the Abkari Act, country liquors and foreign liquors were allowed to be sold by retail under one and the same licence. Again, on the death of the holder of a license it was allowed to be held by his heirs. Since the passing of the Abkari Act, however, separate licenses had to be obtained for country liquors and foreign liquors, and on the death of a holder of a license, his heirs were deprived of its benefit. It was put up to auction and regranted to the highest bidder over the heads of the heirs of the deceased holder notwithstanding that he may have sunk his whole fortune in the business, which was thus sacrificed and in most cases entirely lost. On a petition to Government against these innovations, and against other grievances, Government appointed a Commission to consider the working of the Abkari Act in the town and Island of Bombay. Their report was in certain respects favourable to the licence-holders. The Abkari Commissioner submitted his views thereon, and after considering the whole subject, Government issued their resolution No. 2124 of the 7th March 1896, which was distinctly favourable to the license-holders. Thereafter all licenses were for a time offered by the Collector every three years to existing holders at prices fixed by the Collector, and it was hoped and believed that the practice of putting them up to auction had been once for all abandoned in accordance with the Government resolution. To the dismay, however, of the petitioners, the old practice was again resorted to, and certain licenses which had been issued after the 31st July 1892 began to be put up to auction every three years. Similarly though licenses which had been issued before that date and which were still held by the then holders, were offered every three years to those holders at prices fixed by the Collector, still if those holders transferred their licenses, or if they died, those licenses were treated as having fallen in at the expiration of the then current period, and were thereafter put up to auction instead of their being continued to be offered to the transferees or the heirs, at a price to be fixed by the Collector. The hardship and injustice which this practice entailed upon the petitioners was immense and was described in detail in the petitions referred to in the report of the Abkari Commission, mentioned above. The justice and force of the arguments of the petitioners were recognised on all hands; and Government directed by their resolution that thereafter the licenses should be offered to the holders for the time being at prices to be fixed by the Collector. The hardships to which the petitioners were subjected by reason of their licenses being periodically put up to sale by auction, were very great; for any unscrupulous person might outbit them if he was minded to ruin them from motives of spite or revenge. The petitioners, after further describing their hardships, said that within the last four or five years they had suffered great loss on account of famine and plague. In the districts Government had fixed such rates for the sale of liquors as to leave to the dealers a clear profit of twelve annas per gallon; and had, besides, allowed them certain concessions on account of famine and plague to the extent of lakhs of rupees. Petitioners begged Government not be expose them to the trials and the tortures of the auction room; but to direct the Collector to revert to the practice adopted by the resolution No. 2124 of 7th March 1896, to offer the licenses in the first instance to existing holders or their heirs, and to put them up to auction only in the event of such holders or heirs refusing to take them up, etc.

The petition after it was read to the meeting was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Burjorjee Bejonjee Daruwalla asked what was to be done for those unfortunate heirs who had been deprived of their means of livelihood.

Other members of the meeting said that was like grieving over spilled milk. They were now to adopt means that such instances of hardship did not occur again.

The chairman said that the rivalry between the bidders was ruinous to the trade and to themselves also. Nowadays so hostile was the spirit of the bidders that instances were not wanting of a son bidding against his own father.

Mr. Burjorjee Bejonjee Daruwalla suggested the formation of an association to guard their interests and to fight for their rights, as other trades and professions had their protective associations. The unanimity with which the Irani dealers in tea and coffee worked in their own interests was praiseworthy. The Police Commissioner having refused a license to one of their number for an eating house, they went to the High Court, even to the Appeal Court, and won their points.

Resolutions were passed for sending the petition to the Commissioner, for thanking Mr. Aspanlar Kaikhosru Irance for the trouble he had taken in the matter, and for thanking Mr. Nasserwanjee Cowasjee Coachbuilder, for lending the use of his premises. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

RUSSIAN VENGEANCE.

THE MURDER OF M. SIPIAGUIN.

St. Petersburg, April 15th.—Privy Councillor Sipiaguin, who has been Minister of the Interior since November 1899, was to-day shot by a student while passing through the vestibule of the Government buildings at St. Petersburg. The Minister, who was mortally wounded, was carried to the hospital, where an hour after the outrage he succumbed to his injuries.

M. Sipiaguin was on his way to attend a meeting of the Committee of Ministers when he was shot. He had just entered the Imperial Council offices when a man in the uniform of an officer, who shortly before had driven up in a carriage, and was awaiting the Minister's arrival, advanced towards M. Sipiaguin, and handed him a document, at the same time remarking that he had been empowered by the Grand Duke Sergius to hand the paper to him.

As M. Sipiaguin took the document the supposed officer fired five shots at him from a revolver. Two of these inflicted mortal wounds. One of the bullets struck M. Sipiaguin's servant, wounding him also. Though every possible assistance was rendered at the Maximilianovsky Hospital, M. Sipiaguin died within an hour having previously received the last sacraments of the Church.

His assassin, who was immediately arrested, offered no resistance. He gave his name as Balschanett, and said that he had been punished for participation in the disturbances last year at Kieff, where he was a student at the university. For his treatment on that occasion he had vowed vengeance against the Minister.

An attempt eighteen months ago had been previously made on the Minister's life, as he had made himself extremely obnoxious to the students, his attitude towards their University disturbances calling forth much comment throughout the Muscovite Empire.

On the appointment of M. Vannovsky, in April 1901, to the portfolio of Public Instruction, it was hoped that a more pacific attitude would be adopted towards the students, but subsequent events have proved that M. Vannovsky's conciliatory intentions have been overruled by the stern measures of M. Sipiaguin.

The name of Sipiaguin has ever since he has been in power been held in execration by the students and the fact that his assassin is a student need not cause surprise.

Throughout Russia there is an undercurrent of rebellious agitation permeating every class of society. The power of the bureaucracy is omnipotent, a man's liberty not being worth a day's purchase if he dares to express his views on political matters.

The agitation of the students is not suppressed but is a smouldering flame of rebellion ready to break out at a moment's notice. The working classes are also in a state of ferment; secret societies, subsidised and organised by the Nihilist chiefs, exist in every city.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next brings the following passengers :—

Bliss, Capt J A
Custoush, Mr
Deane, Mr A R
Gordon, Mrs
Gordon, Miss
Goldthorpe, Capt T H
Haig, Capt P B
Robertson, Mr A W
Strong, Mr C
Sheridan, Lieut
Thornley, Mr R W
Thorburn, Mr F E
Walker, Mr G W
Wright, Mr

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. S. Rebsch presided at the meeting, of the Bombay Improvement Trust held last evening, and there were also present General Sir James Willcocks, Colonel H. D. Olivier, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, E. Gray, F. Macrae, Sassoon J. David, Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. D. E. Watcha, H. C. Armstrong and W. D Sheppard.

TENDERS FOR LAND AT NAGPADA.

The board considered the offer of Mr. Kassamally Sullemanji for the lease of about 10 to 13 thousand square yards of land at Nagpada, and it was resolved that the offer be declined, and that the applicant be informed that the board would shortly invite tenders for the land at Nagpada for which he might send his tender.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The board considered an application from the Y. W. C. Association for a lease of a strip of land, 30 feet wide, to the west of plot No. 12, Wellington Lines, leased to them.

It was resolved by a majority of the board to grant the application on certain conditions.

PROPOSED DESIGN FOR RAILING IN WODEHOUSE ROAD.

The board next discussed a letter from the Engineer, forwarding for approval and sanction a plan showing the design proposed for the compound wall and railing of plot No. 2, Wodehouse Road.

It was resolved that designs in general conformity with the dwarf wall and railing should be adopted for all the buildings in the Wodehouse Road plots.

MISCHIEF TO SOUTHERN FORT AND THE ESPLANADE.

The board considered plans and specification of the building proposed to be erected on site No. 17, Marine Lines, leased to Mr. R. W. Sharp.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha in his minute on the circular said that he had from the first protested against the way in which the Marine Lines estate had been allowed to be utilized. In fact, the board had done a great wrong by letting sites there as well as on Wellington Line Estate, and permitting tall buildings thereon. In Marine Lines Estate, thanks to the contention of himself and some of his colleagues there had been a limit put to the altitude of the buildings. It was, however, not so in the other locality. But in both cases, the board, as an Improvement Board, had rendered permanent mischief to Southern Fort and the Esplanade. Both localities would soon be over-crowded, and in ten years would be nothing but slums—slums of a superior and respectable character. But who would answer to posterity for the sanitary sins of the present board. The sooner they got rid of the idea of making money at all hazards, and try to make Bombay really sanitary the better.

Sir James Willcocks, in his minute, strongly objected to the few remaining open spaces being built on at all. He agreed with Mr. Wacha, a day would come when Bombay would have no cause to bless the Trust. If it was not too late, could not they cancel the lease?

It was resolved to return the plans to the architect with an intimation that they did not commend themselves to Trustees, and, therefore, must be again revised. The Trustees were not prepared to sanction any plans designed in order to accommodate several families. The Chairman should be asked to ascertain the terms on which the consulting architect to Government would be prepared to review plans submitted to the board.

LAND AT NAGPADA.

The board considered a letter from Messrs. Sitaram and Mirza applying on behalf of a constituent, for the lease of two pieces of land, about 720 square yards each, at the junction of Parel Road and the new road in the Nagpada Estate, at an annual uniform rent of 1½ per square yard.

It was resolved to ask Government to intimate their decision regarding their enquiry for a site for a police hospital. Tenders would surely be invited for the lease of the southernmost of the plots asked for by Messrs. Sitaram and Mirza, and they should be informed accordingly.

HORNBY ROAD ESTATE.

The board approved, under certain conditions, the Engineer's review of the plans and specifications of the building to be erected by Mr. R. D. Tata, on plot No. 65, Hornby Road estate

MR. L. W. RIVETT-CARNAC'S BUILDING.

The board sanctioned a new block plan of the building proposed to be erected on site No. 15, Marine Lines, by Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN TRUSTS ACT.

The board discussed a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, forwarding copy of a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, regarding the proposed Amendment of the Indian Trusts Act 1882.

It was resolved to move the High Court for the issue of a rule under clause F, of section 20 of the Act, authorizing investment in the Trust funds.

The board then adjourned.

SOUTHERN CHINA.

SOME CAUSES OF THE REBELLION.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the "Globe" writing on March 15 says :—Southern China is at the present moment indulging in one of its periodical outbursts of rebellion. I cannot say that we in Hong Kong trouble very much about the matter, for so far the disturbance is well without the European sphere of influence, and what does not directly affect our pockets or comfort we are inclined to ignore. Rebellion against the Manchu Dynasty has been talked of for years past in the two Kwang Provinces (Kwangtung and Kwangsi), and now and again small rebellions have flared up here and there and been quickly suppressed by the Canton authorities. Hence we Europeans grow to regard the rumours ever present with us as mere empty talk, and the announcement of another rebellion more or less is treated in much the same way as is the announcement of a murder read at an English breakfast table.

We have now a very considerable rebellion proceeding, however, in Kwangsi, and it bids fair to be a rising of greater extent than has been seen for some considerable time. Rebellion has always gone on a small scale, and during the late Boxer troubles in the North, large bodies of troops were raised and armed in Kwangsi by order of the Empress-Dowager and her followers, to be in readiness to march against the hated foreigners, when the word was given, and drive them into the sea. Then came the break up of Boxerdom by the Allied troops, and the large army collected in the south was rendered useless. Marshal Sou and another General named Feng Tze-t'sai, were in joint command of the newly-raised levies, who had all been armed with modern weapons, and were the picked fighting men of the province. Then Sou was transferred to Hupeh, and his colleague was left in sole command. The Canton authorities were now confronted with a very formidable and warlike force of some forty-thousand men, well armed and organised, and they had to get rid of them as best they could, for the Capture of Peking and the flight of the Court to Hsian had removed all necessity for such a force being maintained. Accordingly they went about matters in a thoroughly Chinese fashion, and decided to disarm the men before paying them off. To this the troops naturally objected, and General Feng, disgusted at the scurvy trick which he saw was about to be played upon his men, promptly resigned and refused to have anything to do with the matter. Marshal Sou was sent for post haste, but met with little success. The troops, unpaid and dissatisfied, simply ignored him, and when he demanded the surrender of their arms only laughed at him, and drove off his colonels whom he had sent under his own banner to take over the command and carry out his orders. The whole force, after telling Sou very plainly what he might expect if he attempted to interfere, marched off in perfect order and fell into line with the Kwangsi rebels.

So much we learn from the official reports of the state of affairs sent to peking. Within the last fortnight the rebels have commenced active operations and have captured several towns. True we have had reports of their rout at Linchow, but since then reports of further rebel victories have come in and the Consuls will no longer grant missionaries passports to enter Kwangsi. Canton is said to be full of refugees from Nanning, Kweilan, other towns of Kwangsi, and the authorities are very much troubled in their minds at the course events taken. Of course, the whole rebellion, which has for its object the overthrow of the present Manchu Dynasty and the placing of a Chinese Emperor on the throne, may fizzle out as so many others have done. Still one always has so take into consideration the fact that in China the unexpected often happens and that the Boxer and Taiping risings commenced in much the same way. The powerful Friad Society is said to have thrown in its lot with the rebels, and this would mean a great addition to the rebel ranks. Also it must not be forgotton that widespread dissatisfaction exists in the South since the Boxer rising. The people have paid indemnities already for any chapels, &c., which they have destroyed, and they feel very keenly being forced to contribute to the indemnity for which they are now being axed. They say, and with a great deal of truth, that Cantonese were massacred with the Europeans in the Boxer rising, and they do not see why they should be called upon to pay for the misdeeds of the northerners, from which they too suffered. This has served to raise a strong anti-Manchu and anti-foreign feeling throughout the southern provinces, and although it is dangerous to predict anything as regards China and the Chinese, it would not be surprising to see the present rebellion consume much larger proportions than Europeans, situated as they are upon the very verge of the Empire, dream of.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET SPRING EXHIBITION.

£12,500 SPENT ON MUNICIPAL MUSIC.

NEW PLAYS IN TOWN.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Spring Exhibition in the Haymarket Galleries is this year exceptionally good. It is representative and interesting. All the leading schools are seen on its walls—French, both contemporary and of the last generation, modern Dutch, Italian, and especially modern Venetian, and, with these, many examples of our own masters. Mr. McWhirter, for instance, is seen in several examples. He manipulates, as usual, the constituents of Scotch scenery with amazing skill. His summer skies have the sharp brilliancy of the North Country, and he continues to show a pedagogue's partiality for the feathery twigs of the birch. Quite admirable is his Glen Falloch, with its grey boulder stones, its mountain stream, its woods, shady or sun-dashed, and its purple hills. Mr. Leader's art is of another kind, as is the landscape he delights to paint. His rare gift for the point of view may be seen in his "Old Mill, Derbyshire," so picturesque that it cannot fail to please. His "Hazy Morning" shows another phase of his art—the delicate drawing of the trees, half lost in the pearly atmosphere, has come to him by years of practice. In the painting of snow-covered landscape Mr. Farquharson, A. R. A., has no rival amongst English artists, and it is interesting to compare his treatment of a wintry scene, No. 75, with Munthe's "Woods in Winter," No. 61. The latter is solemn and impressive and rather warm in tone; the other gives us the dreariness of a chilly sunset, the air thick with vapour, the fresh fallen snow lying like a mask over the ground. But the chief interest of the show is in its foreign pictures; M. Harpignie's "Site d'Italie" looks as if it were painted in the days when this last survivor of the great Barbizon School was doing his best work. It has his manner without his mannerism, his dignity and distinction of style. You feel no one but he could have painted it. His heavy-foliaged trees are seen to stand up and take their places with such command in the composition; his sky, full of light, recedes; the sunset-tinged cloud has its warm colour reflected in the lake below, the foreground is solemn and in shadow. Somehow the dignity of this landscape makes the very beautiful Troyon, "Le Bac," No. 36, for all its charm of suave colour and well-observed distance, appears a little artificial. One feels the figures are not put in quite happily, are not in the air of their surroundings. This is not at all the case with the meadow landscape of W. Maris, No. 39, which is so true in its relation of the airy and cloud-greyed sky to the lush, juicy grass of the meadow skirting the pool, and of the cattle seen in their surroundings—all large in conception, seen as a whole and loosely brushed in.

We pass "A Calm," by P. T. Clays, with the painter's familiar qualities, over insistence of cloud, sky, and admirable drawing, grouping, and colour in the shipping, and we come to Van Haanen's "Afternoon Coffee." He is the true inspirer of that school in which De Blaas and Fildes and others have worked so successfully. Here, in a workroom, where sewing and upholstery have been going forward, the pause has come in the day's work; the Padrona hands round the customary and much-desired refreshment. One knows the types of those Venetian work-girls, the girl with the cendre hair, with the copper-red hair, and the brunette. They are all here, posed in an intricate and yet intelligible scheme of composition, which colour is varied and not confused, the coquetry of the modern Venetian not ignored, and the faces interested, individual, gay, and happy. To English eyes it looks more like a peep behind the scenes than a moment of relaxation in a workroom; yet it is quite convincing. The "Cloa" of the Exhibition is M. Dagnan Bouveret's "Madame." The Virgin stands, facing us, pressing to her cheek in the warmth of her embrace the Child, who is swaddled round in some kind of warm, white, woolly-textured stuff, like one of the bambini in Lucca della Robbia's plaques for the hospital of the Innocenti. The Virgin herself is robed in similar draperies, the warm white seen under the trailing vines of the pergola. Her face is sad and preoccupied, and there is a strangely mystical expression in the eyes, with which she looks off, as if into futurity, while the little Child, close-pressed to her bosom, touches her face with His. The picture is full of feeling, and yet very simple in its treatment. The centre of the adjoining wall is given to M. Roybel's "Standard Bearer," a brilliant bit of technique, a well-drawn, well-modelled face, and costume painted in rich, harmonious colours, and with great facility for suggesting texture. Lastly, we come to a small collection of Barbizon and modern Dutch landscapes. Here—No. 32—Corot groups his fairy-foliaged trees and his figures enveloped in air, under a sky full of tender light. Daubigny, more dramatic, paints the approach of night and darkness falling over the half-obscured landscape. No. 85, or J. Maris, gives us a cool, airy sky and sea and beach. Other works of these Maris brothers—Nos. 79 and 81—show us how allied to the Barbizon masters, cousins in art, if not actually brethren, is the landscape of modern Holland.

The Union of Graduates in Music will hold their annual banquet at the Holborn Restaurant next week, the chair being taken by Sir Walter Parratt, his Majesty's Master of the Musicke. The Union was founded, mainly at the inst

attention and pleasure to music which would cause more fashionable people to be bored. Mr. Armbruster, it is understood, also proposes to hold more preliminary rehearsals that heretofore, and to slightly increase the average strength of each open-air band. The total number of players regularly engaged for the summer months by the London County Council will now be 120, and this will supply four bands of 25 players each, or fifty for the band which plays in the Embankment Gardens at Charing-cross. In addition to these, as we have already announced, extra bands, some twenty in all, will be engaged for special days of the week, and the authorities of the Amalgamated Musicians' Union have been invited to supply a band—of course, at trade union rates. The performances are entirely free, unless the extravagantly inclined choose to indulge in the luxury of a halfpenny chair within the enclosure, or a halfpenny printed programme. The latter is, however, superfluous, for the name of each piece is posted on the bandstand during the performance.

Last Thursday, was quoted the estimate of an experienced Berlin musician that the cost of giving an orchestral concert in the Prussian capital was only about one-third of that necessary in London. The difference is mainly due to the fees of the band, which in Berlin are much lower than in this country. And yet London musicians are complaining, not so much at the rate of pay as that there are comparatively so few opportunities of earning it. The pay at the opera and the best concerts is a guinea a performance for the rank and file, and two to three guineas a night for the "leaders" in the various departments, who are practically soloists. For these terms one rehearsal is thrown in gratis, all other concert rehearsals being paid for at half rates. If there were enough of such engagement to go round, there would be very little to grumble about. But there are not, and, moreover, it is complained that what work there is of the best sort is monopolised by men who (no doubt because they are the best men) obtain the pick of the concert and festival engagements. The result is that good musicians, who have devoted much time and money to study, and otherwise, in preparing themselves for their profession, are forced to accept engagements at the theatres, where the pay is anything from thirty shillings to four pounds a week, the engagements, what with vacations, out of work time, and rehearsals (which are, as a rule, gratis), not averaging much more than six months in the year. Still, London orchestral players are better off than their Continental colleagues. It is true that in the great subsidised opera houses there is, as a rule, a pension after a certain number of years' work. But in Germany, as we are informed, the rate of pay averages from twelve shillings a week at the lower-class music halls to about two pounds a week for the leading houses, there being few salaries over that sum. In France the rate of pay of the orchestra is so low that the matter has just been taken up by the Chamber Syndicale des Artistes Musiciens. The Chamber Syndicate, which may roughly be described as a trades union for musicians, has been in existence for several years. The committee have now resolved to insist upon a minimum fee per day for members of the orchestra. The subsidised theatres and opera houses are left out of count. But for other places of amusement the society demand that the minimum rate of pay shall be raised to four francs, or a little over three shillings, per night—a small enough fee considering that the performance as a rule extends over four hours. The society likewise propose a sliding scale for long service, the maximum being seven shillings a night for soloists to six and five shillings respectively for other players. These figures will afford one reason why orchestral concerts can be given at so much cheaper a rate abroad than in London. The Paris society have also arranged that there is to be a special fee for rehearsals of a franc (roughly, tenpence) an hour in the daytime, and at the rate of a night's salary for evening rehearsals, double pay being given for rehearsals after midnight. If a special fee were allowed for rehearsals in England, it would assuredly put a stop to a good deal of grumbling.

"Week-end exuberance," the term by which Mr. Charles Wyndham describes the persistently noisy behaviour of some occupants of the gallery at his theatre at the fall of the curtain on Saturday evening will probably pass into the vocabulary of the playhouse. It is well known that these little demonstrations which, though apt to be annoying, are as a rule neither friendly nor unfriendly, are for some reason particularly prone to break forth on Saturday nights. Happily, though Mr. Dudley Morgan, the author of the new comedy entitled "The End of a Story," did not present himself to the expectant audience, there was no token of a desire to indulge in the cruel pastime of "author-baiting," and Mr. Wyndham, whose little speech was a model of moderation and good temper, could hardly have taken offence at the exclamation, "You were very good!" which came from one of his admirers. The comedy had, indeed, been followed throughout in a very friendly spirit, and so prolonged was the outburst of enthusiasm at the end of the third act that it was not till the drop curtain had been raised six or seven times on the spectacle of Mr. Wyndham, Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Mary Moore, and the rest of the company standing in a row to bow their acknowledgments that the stage carpenters, preparing for a heavy change of scene, were at liberty to go about their operations. The American military drama, "Arizona," though a clever and an interesting play, has unfortunately not won the success on this side of the Atlantic which was expected. Originally produced at the Adelphi on Monday, the 3rd of February, it will give place on Thursday, May 1, to Mr. Clyde Fitch's "Sapho," founded on Daudet's novel of the same title, in which Miss Nethersole will repeat her original impersonation for the first time in this country. It may be remembered that the production of this piece in America gave rise to a rather heated controversy culminating in the indictment in a criminal court, in which the actress was unanimously acquitted. We have received from Miss Nethersole a brief manifesto, in which she sets forth these facts, and adds: "Having thus passed the ordeal of a public judicial examination in America, as well as having satisfied the scrutiny of the Lord Chamberlain's adviser, it is claimed for the play that it cannot possibly offend any well balanced mind."

"Family Hotel," the title of the new three-act farce brought out at the Palais Royal, bespeaks an English scene, and consequently promises for the English adaptor an easy task. The indication, however, is fallacious. The "Family Hotel" referred to is at Monte Carlo, and the personages and the story are entirely French. The most prominent personage is a commissaire of police, who having ascertained that a notoriously clever and daring thief is in the neighbourhood, conceives a plan for entrapping him, which consists in inserting a paragraph in the local paper to the effect that a certain millionaire is about to visit the hotel, and has engaged the apartment "No. 19." Naturally the thief will turn his attention to the millionaire's apartment, and accordingly it is here that the commissaire plants himself with his subordinates, in ambush. But it happens that No. 19 has that night, by a series of strange coincidences, become the rendezvous of nearly all the numerous dramatis personæ. This is, in brief, the familiar riotous middle act, ending in this case in everybody being taken into custody, except the real hotel robber, who, though he has taken the commissionaire's bait, is believed by that muddleheaded official to be a person above suspicion. "Family Hotel" seems to be a diverting piece of its class, and it will probably find its way in the form of an adaptation to our stage. The scenic glories of Charles Kean's memorable revivals of Shakespearean plays at the Princess's Theatre have not been allowed to pass away without a more satisfactory record than the meagre letterpress descriptions furnished by the acting copies which Kean himself edited and annotated. It appears that the enterprising actor-manager had accumulated a considerable collection of original drawings of theatrical scenery and properties, which came into the hands of his niece and her husband, Mr. F. M. Pagot, by whom they have just been presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The drawings were all executed for Kean by his scenic artists, Grieve, Cuthbert, Gordon, Lloyd, and others, during the period 1851 to 1859. With them will be exhibited a full-length portrait, in water colours, by Sir William Rose, R. A., of Mrs. Charles Kean in the character of Margaret of Valois, Queen of Navarre, in Miss Fanny Kemble's poetical play "Francis the First," produced at Covent Garden some eighty years ago.

A BAD ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me through the medium of your valued Journal to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the wretched condition of the Cumbarvadda Lane with the hope that prompt measures may be taken to put the road in good order. The village of Cumbarvadda is situate in the suburb of Dadar and comprises all the Fazendari lands, cocoa-nut tree groves and paddy fields from the Lady Jamesetji Road on the north to the Elphinstone Road on the south. A gully traverses the centre of the village connecting the Lady Jamsetji to the Elphinstone Road near the Dhun Mills. As the Drainage work is in full swing at the De Lisle Road, vehicular traffic has been diverted into the Cumbarvadda Lane. Rows of carts can be seen jogging along the lane, and the air is fouled by, the whirpool of dust caused by the drove of cattle. The effect of this has been that the road which is not metalled, has been transformed into hills and hollows, and is a danger to the passers by especially after sun-set. If any of the Municipal Officers were to visit the locality, he would be convinced of the truth of these assertions.

To add to this intolerable nuisance only a portion of the lane has five kerosine oil lamps at long distances, and those, badly lighted. It stands to reason that the thousand of indigenous law abiding subjects residing in this place should have a decent thorough; are. The present roads are unworthy of the urbs prima in India. As the present state of the road will be rendered even worse during the monsoon, the necessity of prompt action is obvious.

The Municipality could certainly afford to spend a little towards the improvement of the road in the interest of the public for which object Municipalities are professedly instituted—Yours &c.

Dadar 5th May. DOM.

THE INQUEST ON A MUMMY.

SEQUEL IN THE LAW COURTS.

In the Court of Appeal, composed of Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Romer, and Mathew, today, the hearing was resumed of the case of Aitken v. the London and North-Weste rn Railway Company, on the application by the defendants for judgment on a new trial of the action tried before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury in the King's Bench Division.

The action was brought by Mrs. Annie Aitken, a widow, against the defendants for damages for negligence in the custody of goods consigned to them. The plaintiff's case was that in April, 1899, she sent from Liverpool, through Messrs. Pitt and Scott, railway agents, a package containing a mummy of the Peruvian Incas, worth £300, to be delivered at the Museum Maison de Melle, Belgium. The package was described in the consignment note as "one case mummy." When it reached Broad street the package was opened, and on discovering its contents the police were fetched, and subsequently an inquest was held on the mummy, at which the following verdict was returned, "That the woman was found dead at the railway goods station Sun street, on April 15, and did die on some date unknown in some foreign country, probably South America, from some cause unknown. No proofs of a violent death are found and the body has been dried and buried in some foreign manner, probably sundried and cave buried; and the jurors are satisfied that this body does not show any recent crime in this country, and that the deceased was unknown and about 25 years of age." The fragments of the body then forwarded to Belgium, where they were buried by order of the police. In the result the jury awarded the plaintiff £75 damages, and judgment was entered accordingly, from which decision the defendants now appealed.

Mr. Lawless, for the appellants, said the ground of appeal was that the company had not caused the mummy to be broken up and buried; that Mrs. Aitken was not the proper person to sue, she having parted with the mummy; and that the damages were excessive. The mummy case was opened at the company's station in London owing to the invoice having been lost.

The Lord Justice Romer: Do they say that your opening of this box led to the proceedings which it was alleged shattered the constitution of the mummy? (Laughter.)

Mr. Lawless said there was no question that the railway company did open the box: the onus was upon the plaintiff to prove that the defendant company's action caused the decay.

Mr. Lawless in reply to Lord Justice Romer, said that the plaintiff paid nothing for the mummy: it was a present.

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Carrington having argued on behalf of the respondent in support of the verdict and judgment in the Court below, the appeal was dismissed with costs.

UNDER THE TYRANNY OF THE TRUST.

HIGH PRICES AND DISTRESS IN THE STATES.

WHILE on every hand complaints about the high price of beef are being heard in England, the situation has reached such an acute stage in America that President Roosevelt has given his active support to inquiries which are now being held into the working of the Beef Trust, and the fact that Mr. Knox, the United States Attorney-General, is to investigate the subject has the unqualified approval of the Press and the public. Considerable distress is prevalent among the poor, but still the prices of meat advances, the latest upward movement having been made on the part of the Beef Trust in order to make up for the loss of between £600,000 and £1,000,000 in rebates, which gave the Trust a great advantage, but which the railroads have been compelled to discontinue.

Mr. Davies, the Attorney-General of New York State, is conducting an independent investigation. Mr. Davies declares that he has already obtained enough evidence against the Trust to justify the summoning of all witnesses who "can add to the weight of material which at present makes out an impressive arraignment of the most outrageous defiance of public policy of which any so-called Trust could be guilty." The people of the whole State are said to be up in arms.

But not only has the price of meat advanced in the States. Poultry, butter, vegetables, and lard are also dearer. The enhanced prices of butter are said to be due to the belief that Congress will declare the sale of margarine to be illegal; the dearness of vegetables is the outcome of their greater consumption on account of the prohibitive cost of meat; while the dearness of lard is due to the action of the producers who have formed a Trust similar to the Beef Trust.

The Press has renewed the agitation for some sort of Government regulation to prevent dangerous speculation for the control of railroads.

THE ZENANA MISSION'S JUBILEE.

AT the Skinners' Hall, writes the "Westminster," Lord Kinnaird presided over the jubilee breakfast of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, the object being to enable the committee to claim a promise of £500 from a friend when the sum of £4,500 has been received in similar or smaller gifts. The same friend has already given £500 to the Jubilee Fund. Among those present were Sir Mark Stewart, Bart., M. P., Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. John Tennant, Mr. H. Birdwood, Mr. E. M. Denny, Mr. T. A. Denny, and Mr. T. Lane Devett. Miss Edge, chief of the Mission School in Bombay, gave a brief description of the society's work in India. There, are sixty-eight schools under its management, nine of which are in Bombay, in these nine schools from 450 to 500 children are under instruction. In the course of Miss Edge's remarks she said that while we were at present sending out missionaries in tens, hundreds were needed. Miss Edge was recently made a Fellow of Bombay University, this being the first time that this honour has been conferred upon a lady. During the speeches, sums were promised amounting to nearly £1,000, including a gift of £500 and another of £100 anonymously. It is a mistake of our London contemporary to suppose that Miss Edge was the first lady made a Fellow of the Bombay University. Mrs. Pechey-Phipson enjoyed that privilege for many years before Miss Edge came to India.

AT a certain rural funeral the coffin bore the inscription that the worthy within, the bread winner of the family and the only son of his mother, had been snatched away at the age of 7777. "God Heavens," exclaimed the officiating clergyman, "this young man was born before the flood." But it was explained that four sevens were 28, and this was just a customary way of expressing that age!

THE serious injuries sustained by the Bishop of Peterborough by a fall from his horse will recall to recollection the tragic death, on the 19th July, 1873, of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, the celebrated Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, and the father of the present Bishop of Chichester and of Archdeacon Wilberforce, the Chaplain of the House of Commons. The Bishop was killed by a fall from his horse while riding in company with Lord Granville, the Liberal Leader of the House of Lords, in the neighbourhood of Dorking. The horse stumbled, and threw its rider on his head, and, turning completely over, dislocated his neck. From the moment the Bishop fell he showed no signs of life. His hat was completely crushed in, but on the body there were no marks whatever.

SETTLING THE TRANSVAAL.

IMPORTANT PROPOSALS FOR THE FUTURE.

TO HELP BOERS.

THE presence of the Boer leaders in Pretoria has been taken advantage of by Lord Milner to communicate and confirm the policy of the Government with regard to the settlement of the land when peace is arranged.

The Government proposals are as follows:—

1. Recognition of pre-war titles to farms.
2. Fixed tenures of land.
3. No back-rent charges.
4. Special encouragements for crop-raising.
5. Network of light railway to connect farms with markets.
6. Establishment of an agricultural bureau.
7. Complete irrigation scheme under Government engineers.
8. Facilities to acquire farming machinery.
9. Allotment of suitable uncultivated land to new settlers.
10. Free conveyance of new colonists by Government transports to the Cape.
11. Equal rights to all holders.

Loans, restocking, non-infliction of war tax, and the payment of debts out of capital and revenue are, of course, declared part of the Government policy.

"NEW BLOOD AND FRESH IDEAS."

The proposals which Lord Milner makes aim at the transformation of the veldt into a busy community of actual crop-raising farmers from the day that peace is declared. Shiploads of "young blood and fresh ideas" will overrun the spare land, and in due time farm engines will throb where such were never seen before, and light railway lines will loop on districts which are to-day practically outside the influence of modern civilisation methods. South Africa will become an Imperial granary, which will make us less dependant on foreign supplies than we now are.

The Land Settlement Board, composed of exburghers under Mr. R. V. Webster, who has just been appointed its chief by Lord Milner, is actively engaged arranging for all the details of land regeneration and they report that the farmers now in the districts view the fixity of land tenures as the real road to land-cultivation, as under the old Government the uncertain holding of farms stifled enterprise and rendered the sinking of money and labour into the land sky and economically unsound.

The new bureau of information will advise upon all farming subjects, and special efforts will be made to get the end under cultivation instead of, as now, being used for grazing purposes.

Experts will determine the character of the soil on holdings, and recommend what ought to be sown, and quick and cheap transport by light rail will enable the farmer to put his produce upon the market at a profit an advantage now impossible owing to the lack of communications.

TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

Land inspectors appointed by Lord Milner are to address the farmers in the various districts, pointing out the profits which will accrue to them by produce cultivation for markets which will be made easy of access. Already numbers of burghers have agreed to sow and reap, as well as to raise cattle and the advice and assistance which are being given them by the Land Settlement officials are having a marked result.

Apart from the old holdings the rich uncultivated land of the veldt is to be marked out into farms, and will be allotted to new settlers approved by the Land Settlement Board. The districts will thus embrace equal populations of Boer and Briton, and the modern methods of the latter cannot fail to influence the older farmers, who will have a foster-mother, as it were, in the agricultural bureau, which will obtain for them all that they require for profitable farming.

After the war an office will be opened, probably in London where intending colonists can make preliminary arrangements.

These settlers will be sent free to the Cape, and in order to carry this out at the cheapest possible cost the Colonial Office is now arranging that the transports which bring the troops home shall take back consignments of settlers who will take up their holdings at once and people the lonely veldt with a busy working population.

VOTING IN PARLIAMENT BY ELECTRICITY.

A NEW system of voting has just been adopted by the House of Representatives at Washington, up to the present time the system in use at Washington has been that of a roll call, each member giving his vote on his name being called and the clerk recording it. In a full House this occupied from 40 to 45 minutes and persons fond of statistics have calculated that every roll call in the House of Representatives during a short session of Parliament costs about £300 to the American nation, for the expense of the upkeep of that House amounts to about £1,200 for every hour it is in session. By the new system this state of affairs will be enormously improved.

The inventor is a member of the House, Mr. P. J. Otey, of Virginia, who on suggesting the introduction of an electrical system, was encouraged by his fellow members to work it out and was placed in communication with the architect of the Capital for that purpose. It should be explained that in the House of Representatives the members do not sit on rows of benches as in our Houses of Parliament, but each member has a desk allotted to him. On each desk, according to a description published in the "Westminster Budget," there is placed a panel with three electric buttons, marked respectively "Aye" "No" and "Not voting," and the record of the votes is threefold. There is first a visible record of the vote. This is provided by a large board behind the Speaker's chair, bearing the name of every member in black letters upon white porcelain glass, and having a blank space opposite each name. Secondly, there is a duplicate of this board, but on a small scale, placed on the desk of the tally clerk, so that the record of the votes is constantly before his eyes. Lastly, there is a permanent, or official record. In this mechanism, which may be placed in any convenient position, as each vote is given a hole is punched in paper or some other suitable material, and at the same time the total number of votes is automatically added up. On the visible records the nature of any member's vote is denoted by colored discs. If he presses the button marked "Aye" a red disc appears in the space opposite his name; a green disc appears if his vote be "No," and a white one if it be "Present, but not voting."

The mechanism controlling this system is kept out of action until a division is announced, when the clerk moves a switch and everything is at once ready for the recording of the votes. A division could be taken instantaneously if every member pressed a button at the same moment; but in actual working this is not likely to happen, so the time taken may be anything up to one or two minutes. The cost of the instalation of the system was estimated at £3600, so that, arguing from the statistics already given, it might be said that the saving made in four divisions as compared with the old system would be sufficient to meet the outlay.

IS SOCIETY ON THE DOWN-GRADE?

(Concluded from page 4.)

WE are living in an age of decadence, and we pretend not to know it. Not a feature is wanting though the worst cannot be mentioned. We are Romans of the worst period, given up to luxury and effeminacy, and caring for nothing but money. Courage is so out of fashion that we boast of cowardice. We care nothing for beauty in art, but only for a brutal realism. Sport has lost its manliness, and is a matter of pigeons from a trap, or a mountain of crushed pheasants to sell to your own tradesmen. Religion has degenerated into juggling and table-turning and philandering with cults brought like the rites of Isis, from the East. As for patriotism, it is turned on like beer, at election times or worked like a mechanical doll by wire pullers. There is not an ounce of manliness in the country; and, as for the women, if there were a gladiator fight in the Albert Hall, and the beaten man went down, the women would be ready with their little thumbs. "We have the honour of belonging to one of the most corrupt generations of Society. To find its equal we must go back to the worst times of the Roman Empire, and look uncommonly close then."

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

AMNESTY AND BANISHMENT.

BOER DEMANDS REFUSED.

ACCORDING to the "Daily Mail" of April 16th the conditions put forward by the conference of Boer leaders at Klerksdorp as a basis for peace negotiations, and communicated to the Government by Lord Kitchener were as follows:—

The Boers are willing to abandon their demand for absolute and complete independence, and will agree to a general surrender with the following provisos:—

1. The British Government shall make a special grant of £5,000,000 for rebuilding and restocking all Boer farms that have suffered during the war; (2) The British Government shall guarantee a full general amnesty to all rebels, and shall not punish any of them beyond, possibly disfranchisement for varying terms; (3) The British Government shall withdraw the proclamation issued by Lord Kitchner in August last by which it was provided that all leaders who failed to surrender before September 15th last would be liable to perpetual banishment from South Africa; and (4) That self-government and representative institutions shall be restored in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies at an earlier date than is at present contemplated by the British Government.

To this communication, says the "Daily Mail," the Cabinet has replied by a definite and positive refusal to entertain the two principal conditions, and has decline to grant to rebels the amnesty asked for, or to withdraw Lord Kitchener's proclamation of August last. The question of the other two conditions has been left in abeyance for the present.

The "Daily Mail" also says that a demand was made by the Boer leaders for an armistice while negotiations for peace were in progress, and that the Cabinet has definitely refused that demand also.

On April 15th though all the leading newspapers this morning were absolutely silent about the progress of the peace negotiations. The "Daily Mail," still professed to know all about it, and supplemented its statement of the 15th instant with another. The paper stated that the Boers have become much more reasonable in their views, and have practically accepted the British terms of unconditional surrender. Lord Milner, it adds, has offered them representation on the executive Council, pending the inauguration of responsible Government.

RESTORING BOER FARMS.

It is also stated that Lord Milner has summoned an Australian expert from Johannesburg, and directed him to report upon the cost of re-building and restocking the Boer farms that have suffered during the war.

CABLE TO KRUGER.

It is was reported in Brussels that the Boer delegates in South Africa are anxious to get Mr. Kruger's advice, and that they have asked the British authorities for leave to communicate with him by cable.

Permission, it is said, has been granted them to do so, provided that an outline of the proposals sent for Mr. Kruger's approval or otherwise is first submitted to Lord Milner and Kitchener, and that they are satisfied that the said proposal afford a good prospect of peace.

THE AFRICANDER CAUCUS.

THE LEADERS CENSURED.

A caucus meeting of the members of the Africander Bond in Cape Colony has censured the Bond leaders for having knowingly pursued a policy which tended to precipitate the war. It was declared at the meeting that the rank and file of the Africanders never intended to encourage the war, and that they were kept in ignorance of the policy of their leaders.

NEW TRANSVAAL COURTS.

The language used in the new Transvaal courts is English but the law is still the Roman Dutch. Regulations have been made to encourage professional men from all the British colonies to practise.

KRITZINGER'S ACQUITTAL.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

The recent acquittal of Commandant Kritzinger, formerly the Boer Commander-in-Chief in Cape Colony, who was tried at Graaf Reinet on charges of rebellion, murder, and other breaches of the Geneva Convention, was mainly due to the Crown Prosecutor. That gentleman produce in court an intercepted letter, written by Commandant Kritzinger, in which the writer reproached Commandant Scheepers for having wantonly burnt houses, and otherwise expressed humane and honourable sentiments.

There was a strong feeling in favour of Commandant Kritzinger, and everybody hoped he would get off, for he had always been a brave and generous foe and the circumstances of his capture—when in action in the Colesberg district, he, wounded himself, was taken prisoner while gallantly assisting a wounded comrade—were well remembered. When, therefore the verdict of acquittal was pronounced, all the members of the Court congratulated Kritzinger, and warmly shook him by the hand.

TOBACCO WAR: NEW PHASE.

WHOLESALERS: LIMITED LIABILITY.

THE tobacco was has reached another interesting phase. A meeting was held in London on April 16, of the Wholesale Tobacconists' Protection Association, Mr. George Fraenkel in the chair, Messrs. Russell and Arnholz, solicitors to the association, were in attendance, and on their advice it was unanimously decided to turn the association into a limited liability company. The concession made by Messrs. Ogden were discussed at great length, and were referred back to the committee to be dealt with.

Mr. Fraenkel declines to divulge the nature of the concessions, but it is understood that Ogdens support the wholesale trades in every possible way.

The president of the association on April 17, received the following letter from Messrs. Ogden, dated Liverpool, Wednesday: "Dear Sir,—We were asked to-day by the representatives of the retail dealers what share of the bonus would come to the small buyers who bought their goods from the wholesale people, and we told them that the wholesale people would look after their interests, and that we believe they would publicly mention this. We presume you have no objection to it being so announced."

In the agreement which will shortly be concluded between Messrs. Ogden and the Wholesale Tobacconists' Protection Association, Messrs. Ogden agree that the minimum schedule of the Association will form the basis of all transactions between Messrs. Ogden and the wholesale merchants, whether the latter belong to the Association or not.

The Central News is the authority for the statement that the British agents of the American Company, acting on instructions from Mr. Duke, are to endeavour to obtain a controlling interest in the Imperial Tobacco Company. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to see how such controlling interest could be obtained. The ordinary shares of the Imperial Tobacco Company, which carry the voting power, are not in the market but in the hands mainly of Messrs. Wills.

Here is a true story of a curious personality well known to many professional men in London to-day. He is a Scot, whose business ability is above the average, but everything he does is done with the air of a man constantly wrestling with some problem of the soul. He rarely speaks unless spoken to. He never smiles, and his eyes have a fixed but intense expression. One day he was returning to London with several companions. The whole party were Scottish, but the companions were of the genial type. One of them told a humorous tale, over which the rest laughed uproariously. Not so the human problem. He sat in a corner of the railway carriage, glowering at his mirthful friends. Half an hour afterwards, however, when all were standing at a street corner before separating, he took one aside and said solemnly and slowly, "Ye would observe that I didna' laugh at yond story. Well, I saw the joke. Ye might not think it, but I have a keen sense of humour."

THE story of a remarkable development in after-dinner oratory comes from the United States. At a dinner just given at the Hotel Roland, New York, in honour of Mr. Edward Page, the founder of the Page Davis College at Chicago, which is exclusively devoted to teaching business men how to write advertisements and how to advertise, all the guests were graduates of the school, and each guest was supplied with a small telephone receiver. During the evening (says "The Westminster Gazette") speeches were delivered from Chicago by Mr. Samuel Davis and Mr. Timothy Le Quatte. Although the speakers were over a thousand miles away, both speeches were distinctly heard and enthusiastically applauded. The applause was plainly audible at the Chicago end of the wire. This establishes a new record in long distance oratory. The previous longest distance speech was delivered by Mr. Depew to the New York Chamber of Commerce last year, and was transmitted by telephone from Washington to New York. No doubt it will not be many years before New York and London will exchange this sort of oratory.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. LEYDS.

BOERS READY FOR AN HONOURABLE PEACE.

NO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

A SPECIAL Correspondent of the "Daily News" had an interview with Dr. Leyds at Utrecht on April 15. Dr. Leyds declined to go into details regarding the probable terms of peace, but scouted the idea of unconditional surrender as being absolutely preposterous at the present juncture. In the course of his remarks he stated that no communications had as yet been received by the Boer representatives in Europe upon the subject of the peace negotiations.

"I have no further news," he said, in answer to a question as to whether anything had taken place at Klerksdorp or Pretoria beyond what appeared in the morning papers. "I have had nothing since our last budget of reports from the various commandoes. These reports came from practically all the commandoes in the field, and were written independently of each other, and bore various dates. They were written about two months ago, and we have no reason to believe that they are not fully reliable. Amongst them I may mention was De La Rey's report. The tone in which these various reports were written was most encouraging, and judging from it I can only say that the position in South Africa, as far as the Boers are concerned, is such that the war may last for years yet. For instance, they gave us some estimate of the number of men fighting on our side, and I may say that number is greater than the English admit it to be. It was remarkable that the same spirit of cheery confidence pervaded all the reports. Of course, there is a feeling that reasonable terms should be accepted, for you must not for a moment think that the Boers are fighting merely for the sake of fighting. They are not fighting for the pleasure of it, but in order to get an honourable peace, and when they get that they will cease fighting. The question, however, is what is an honourable peace? Those who have not been under the British flag have no wish to become British subjects; the others do not want to remain British subjects. Now, I do not wish to discuss what possible terms there may be. For the moment I should prefer not to say anything upon that subject, for the question is a very delicate one. You may take it, however, that peace, to be effective must be peace, not submission. There must be conditions, not magnanimous concessions—a treaty of peace, not a mere cessation of hostilities."

"Would you mind telling me whether there is any inclination on the part of the Boers to abate their demands—for instance, the claim of absolute independence?"

"On that point I hardly think I should express any opinion just now," he answered, reflectively. "That is a matter we must leave for those who are fighting in the field. It is for them to decide. We have confidence in them, and if they think a certain course should be decided upon, they will let us know, and we would not, I think, oppose them. It is with them that the issue rests. But, in any case, they will not accept terms, nor will they ratify any agreement before they have communicated with us on the subject, and asked our opinion and advice. Of that I am perfectly certain."

"You speak about 'absolute independence,' he resumed, "but you must bear in mind that we have never used that term. No nation possesses absolute independence; all are bound by certain treaty obligations. We, for our part, do not insist on absolute independence, if by that term is meant being without any treaty obligations whatsoever; but we do insist however, upon knowing fully what our obligations are to be. But, as I have already said, the matter is one which I do not care to enter into just now."

Further pressed as to what he thought would be the main points to be put forward in any discussion between the two parties, Dr. Leyds denied that there were any truth in the report published by "The Evening News" as to the terms proposed by the Boer delegates in Europe. The report was absolutely fiction, he said, for no such proposals had emanated from the delegates. Amnesty, he continued, would certainly be one of the most important subjects to be dealt with.

"How can we leave these men in the lurch?" he asked. "We are bound to stand by them. On that point the feeling amongst the commandos is absolutely unanimous, and I think England would be the first to despise us if we did not insist on such amnesty. It is our duty to the men who have joined us, and we cannot do otherwise."

"Did they fight well, Excellency? Did they help you much?"

Call me doctor, he said, smiling, I am used to that. Oh, yes, they fought well. Of course, they were unprepared, disorganized, untrained, and without arms, but they improved with practice, and to-day they are fighting bravely. It is very difficult, he went on, in reply to a question as to what number had joined the Republics in the Cape Colony since the second invasion, to give an estimate.

The talk veered round to other subjects, and incidentally it turned upon the execution of Scheepers and the recent events in the Cape Colony. "It is disgusting," he said, referring to the case of Commandant Scheepers. "It is disgusting, but it only shows how absolutely England mistakes Afrikanderdom. The men who are fighting have shown more than once that they cannot be intimidated, and yet England persists in acts the only object of which can be to terrorise the men who are fighting. That has always been one of the grave mistakes England made in South Africa—I mean in not comprehending the real character of the Afrikander. The executions have only served to add to our adherents; they have not frightened any of those already fighting, nor have they served to prevent others from joining us. As for the commandos, the reports we have received show that their position is as good as one can reasonably expect. You know President Steyn's remark as to how they are fighting to-day? Well, that seems to me a very happy way of putting their case as it stands at present. Our information of course dates back some two months, and I do not know whether anything has occurred since that time which could have materially changed the aspect of affairs, but such a change is hardly probable. I will tell you what De La Rey says in his report. His exact words are as follows: 'I have now quite as much ammunition as I had a year ago (voor een jaar), and my stock will only be exhausted when the British cease to send out ammunition. You see they are fighting with Lee-Metfords instead of with Mausers now."

"In short," the Doctor went on, "our reports have been most favourable. From the Colony we have received an interesting budget, part of which will be made public within a short time. All our information tends to show that the Boers were at that time far less inclined to lay down their arms unconditionally than they might have been a year ago. There is one thing which they lack, and that is medicines and surgical and ambulance appliances. I am glad to say there is no sickness amongst them, but there are wounded men, English as well as Boers, who must be attended to, and at present there are very few medical men and almost no appliances, bandages, etc. England's objection to allowing the French ambulances to proceed to the Boer lines was grounded, I believe on the fact that no guarantee was given as to the members of the ambulance, but that objection cannot be alleged in the case of mere supplies. I sincerely trust they will be allowed to be forwarded to the Boer lines as not only the Boer but the British wounded as well have to suffer owing to the want of such appliances and supplies."

"One question in conclusion, Doctor. Do you think Dr. Kuyper's letter and Lord Lansdowne's reply may have reached the Boers and if so would it have influenced them?"

"I believe the correspondence has reached them," he answered, "but of course I cannot say definitely whether it has influenced them."

A SABRE duel took place in Vienna, on April 17 between two Deputies belonging to the German People's party, named Walz and Steinwender. The encounter was the result of a quarrel during a recent sitting of the Reichsrath. Herr Steinwender was wounded in the chin and cheek, whereupon the duel was declared at an end. The combatants left the ground reconciled.

A NUMBER of prominent Japanese scientists are at present engaged upon a series of experiments for the artificial production of rain by means of electricity. The first trial was made in the Fukushima prefecture, and the result obtained were very satisfactory. Operations were commenced at eleven in the evening, but no change was noted until nine the next morning, when clouds began to gather in the vicinity of the place where the experiments were being held. Rain soon began to fall over an area of several miles in extent and continued without intermission for twelve hours. It is of course, impossible to draw conclusive evidence from the results of the first trial, but there seems to be more probability of success being attained by this means than by the system of detonating explosives.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Don Francisco de Asis, ex-King of Spain, whose death, at Epinay, by Paris, was announced last night had been buried for a good many years. He was the son of the Infanta Don Francisco de Paule, Duke of Cadiz, by his marriage in 1819 with the Princess Louise de Bourbon, Sicilian branch. Don Francisco de Asis was born in 1822, and married, in 1846, Queen Isabella II. of Spain, his cousin. He was therefore, and thereupon, proclaimed King. At the same time, the Infanta, the Queen of Spain's sister, was married to the Duc de Montpensier. These unions were the "Spanish marriages" which evoked such violent manifestations, on the part of the English press in particular, against their presumed promoters, Guizot and Louis Philippe.

Whether the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta was a violation of the Treaty of Utrecht, which provided that the Crowns of France and Spain should never come together on the same head, was a question which had yet to be answered. The probabilities of any such conjunction of Crowns was remote. What really roused public indignation was the cynicism with which this French King and his Ministers had carried out their views. It was pretty well understood that the Queen of Spain was not a free agent, and that, had she been, her choice would have been other than Don Francisco. Her marriage, therefore, was unlikely to prove a happy marriage. But, in that case, if her sister, the Infanta, were Duchess de Montpensier, so much the better were the latter's chances, or her off-spring's of occupying the Spanish throne. The best-laid schemes of mice and men, and Kings and Ministers, however often go wrong, and the "Spanish marriage" scheme was to prove no exception to this commonplace rule.

There has just been launched from the Grangemouth yard of the Grangemouth and Greenock Ship-building Company a new vessel for Messrs. Forwood's Morocco, Madeira and Canary Islands line of steamers. The new vessel, which was named the Mazagan, is specially equipped for this popular passenger service, and is also fitted for fruit carrying. In connection with the launch of the Mazagan, it is interesting to record the fact that she was constructed on the same berth as the Charlotte Dundas, practically the first steamship ever built. The Charlotte Dundas was built exactly a hundred years ago by William Symington, and acted as a tug on the Forth and Clyde Canal, but the owners of the canal, although admitting the success of the new steamship, feared that the wash from the paddles would destroy the banks of the waterway, and the pioneer steamship was beached and ultimately broken up. Symington was so greatly disappointed that he turned his attention from steamships to other mechanics.

Letters should be banished from the breakfast table according to a writer in the "Lancet," who sees therein a grave source of danger from all sorts of infectious diseases. Putting the documents on a plate which may afterwards serve for toast or the roll-and-butter is "app

WRITERS AND READERS.

MESSRS. METHUEN and Co. will publish during the summer a new romance by Miss Marie Corelli, the manuscript of which will be in their possession next month. The story is said to be a singularly powerful and striking one, dealing with a subject which has never before been treated in fiction and intimately touching on certain topics which have been for some time] uppermost in the minds of many people. The book will be only very slightly less in length to The Master Christian. The title is at present withheld.

There is a thrill in the mere possibility of a hitherto unknown work by John Milton coming to light. The possibility certainly applies to a book which Mr. John Murray is to publish in the autumn. It is an anonymous romance in prose and verse, and was written in the time of Charles I. It was therefore contemporary with Milton, and the internal evidence that it was by him is said to be remarkable.

It has been the good fortune of a London Nonconformist minister, the Rev. Walter Begley, to make this literary find. He came upon it in the ancient tome where it had appeared, and where it had lain undiscovered so long. After full study of the work, and all the circumstances bearing upon it, he feels entitled to attribute it until further evidence, to the illustrious John Milton. The romance has the long title, Nova Solyma, the Ideal City of Zion; or Jerusalem Regained.

Sir Harry Johnston is still working on his book about East Central Africa, but his task draws to an end. It will have the title The Uganda Protectorate, and will be in two large volumes. There will be about five hundred illustrations, from photographs, drawings, and paintings by Sir Harry, who is an accomplished artist. The paintings are to be reproduced in colours, in order the more adequately to depict Uganda life and scenery.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is publishing here, with Messrs. Harper, a book entitled The Empire of Business. This title explains the idea of the volume, which consists of papers written from time to time. In them Mr. Carnegie sets out his views upon many business subjects. Thus one paper is called The A.B.C. of Money, and another How to Win Fortune. An article on the relative cost of living in England and America is among several that go into subjects not strictly of a business character.

Education and Empire is the title of a volume by Mr. R. B. Haldane, M.P., which Mr. Murray announces. It consists of addresses on subjects which come within the broad meaning of the title. One feature of the addresses is the keen comparison they make between English educational methods and those of other countries, particularly Germany. Mr. Haldane, like other authorities, thinks we have a good deal to learn from them. He points out, however, that the true road of advance does not lie in merely copying methods. We must adapt the principles underlying them, to suit our needs.

Lockhart's successor in the editorial chair of the "Quarterly Review," the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, died only two years ago. He lived in retirement in the country for a long time, and the younger literary world hardly knew him. It will however, be able to do so in another way, for some of the biographical essays which he contributed to the "Quarterly" are being collected into a book. An autobiography would have been even more welcome, for Mr. Elwin knew intimately such celebrities as Lord Brougham, the two Moores, Dickens, Thackeray, Lockhart, and Johan Wolf.

There is a sense of attraction in the very title The Book of the Courtier, and the book itself is celebrated in Italian literature. A translation of it is being published by Messrs. Duckworth, with illustrations from paintings, drawings, reliefs, and medals by Raphael Mantegna, Titian, Leonardo, and Cellini. Originally the book was printed in Venice by the Aldi. The author was Count Baldesare Castiglione, a contemporary of Michael Angelo and Raphael. In 1505 he was an envoy at the Court of King Henry VII. of England. He died in 1529, while holding the office of Ambassador to the Emperor Charles V.

There remains at least one striking episode in European history of which we have not a continuous and complete account. This is the evolution which took place in Naples in 1799, and the events that followed. The interest of English readers in these affairs is peculiar, since parts were played in them by Nelson and Lady Hamilton. Now the vacancy is to be filled by a book which an English lady, married to an Italian, and resident in Naples, has written for Mr. Murray. Signora Giglioli has made a full study of the subject from local documents.

An interesting experiment was recently made by a London publishing house, which printed the prices of several of their books on the title-pages. Apparently, the experiment has been discontinued, which would go to show that it found no great welcome. Being asked why this should be so, well-known bookseller said, "I think, in the first place, that the reason lies with the public, who do not like to have the price of a book marked, much less printed, on it. They object to what they regard as a disfigurement; and, secondly, booksellers dislike the idea because, for one thing, it rather seems to conflict with the discount system."

The little volume of Stevenson selections which we are getting under the title "R. L. S." will be ready next week. It was prepared by Mr. Lloyd Osbourne and other members of Stevenson's family, two or three years ago. The first idea was that it should be issued somewhat in the style of the Edinburgh Edition. The change to a dainty pocket volume was one that Stevenson lovers will approve. We are told of the book, in a prefatory note, that—It conceals no elaborate attempt to condense his writings within a single volume, but to those that know all his books and like them, it may may perhaps be found a pleasant companion on a summer's day, recalling with a favourite passage here and there, the unseen pages on the bookshelf at home. Messrs. Chatto publish it.

A new novel by Anthony Hope may be expected in the autumn.—next week Messrs. Harper will publish Mr. W. D. Howells's novel The Kentons. It is the first long novel he has written for some time.—Mr. Herbert Inman and Mr. Hartley Aspden are the authors of a story, which Messrs. Chatto are publishing under the title The Tear Kalee. It is a tale of a great diamond.—The Resurrection of the Gods is a novel translated from the Russian] of Dmitri Merejkowski, which Messrs. Constable will shortly publish. It tells the romance of Leonardo da Vinci. A story of labour conditions and problems in America is being published by Messrs. Harper. It is by Miss Marie Van Vorst, and is called Philip Longstreet.

Mr. Sydney Buxton has written a book on Fishing and Shooting: Their Pleasures and Pains, which Mr. Murray will publish.—Seven Roman Statesmen is the title of a work which Mr. C. W. Oman has in the press with Mr. Arnold. The seven Romans are the Gracchi, Cato, Marius, Sulla, Pompey, and Cæsar.—Mr. Dent is publishing a book which tells the story of the well-known Lovedale mission in South Africa. It is by Mr. Robert Young, and has illustrations from photographs by him.—Dr. Murray, who is keeper of the Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum, is engaged upon a work dealing with the sculptures, of the Parthenon.—Two plays are to be added to the series which Mr. Heinemann publishes. One is The Awakening, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, and the other The Second in Command by Mr. R. Marshall.—Mr. Dent, who already issues a Temple Shakespeare and a larger Temple Shakespeare, promises a Temple Shakespeare for Schools. It will begin with The Tempest. The editor, Mr. Oliphant Smeaton, supplies a short life of Shakespeare, an introduction to the play, and copious notes. Lord Windsor is to write a volume on John Constable, and Sir Herbert Maxwell one on George Romney, for a series which the Walter Scott Company is to publish under the title Makers of British Art. Messrs. Black announce an issue in sixteen monthly parts, at five shillings each, of their Encyclopædia Biblica.

If Mr. Rhodes has left papers having half the human interest of his will, his biography will be a unique book. So says a London publisher quoted by the "Daily Chronicle". Rhodes has served Oxford well; will Oxford produce the adequate biographer.

The obituary list of last week included the name of Professor Meikle john, of St. Andrews, known to all students of philosophy as the English translator of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason in Bhon's Philosophical Library. It is so long since this translation was included in the Bohn Library that it must have been the work of the Professor's early manhood.

The Disentanglers is amusing vastly the readers of "Longman's Magazine," and most of them have long ago made up their minds as to its authorship. If any are still desirous of a clue, one has been provided for them in this month's number, where a remark from "The Fortunes of Nigel" is cited in the "causerie." "At the Sign of the Ship, and likewise used for motto for the latest instalment of "The Disentanglers."

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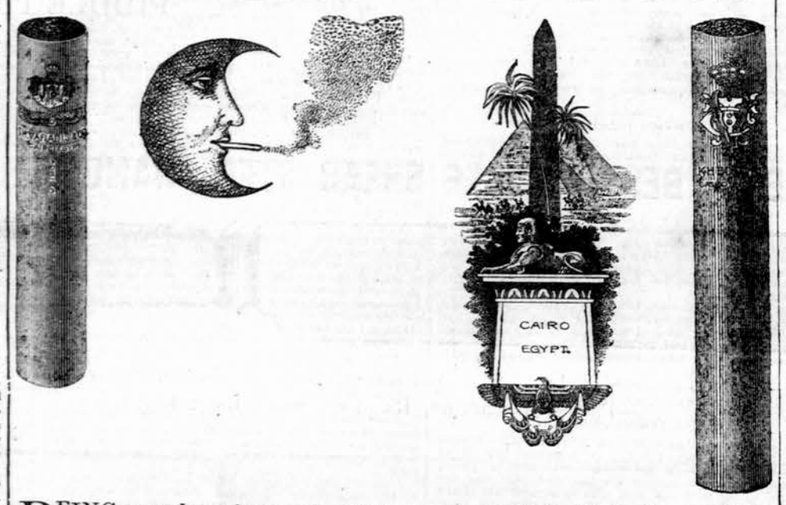

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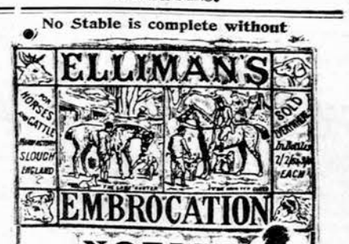

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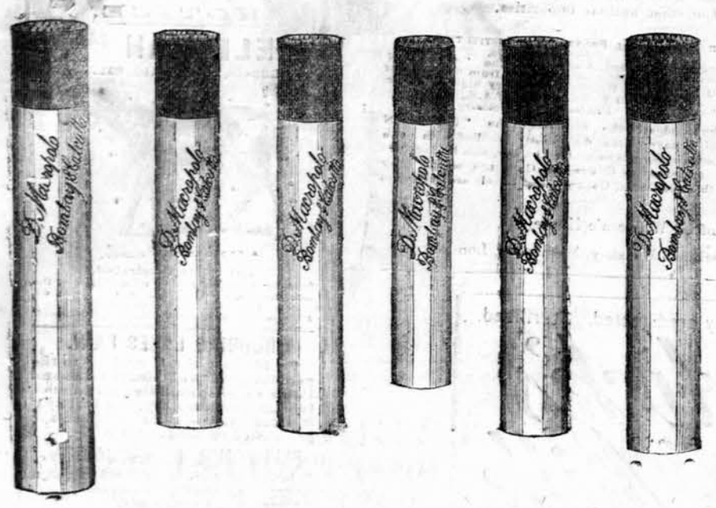

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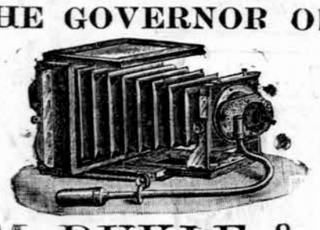

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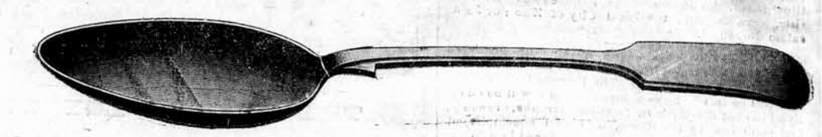

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Dessert Spoons	,,	22	0		19	0
Table Spoons	,,	28	0		25	8
Dessert Forks	,,	22	0		19	0
Table Forks	,,	28	0		25	8

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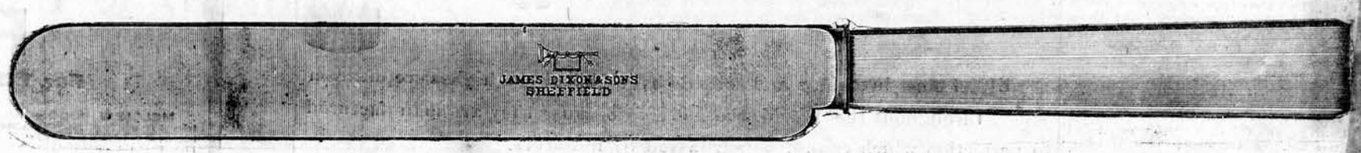
No. 1002.—Bone Handles.—Table Knives, per dozen, Rs. 18-8 ; Dessert Knives, per doz., 14-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 7-8 ; Steel, Rs. 2-4.



Xylonite Handles.—Table Knives, per dozen, Rs. 19-8 ; Dessert Knives, per doz., Rs. 25-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 8 ; Steel, Rs. 2-8.

Ivory Handles, Edge Pinned.—Table Knives, per doz., Rs. 42 ; Dessert Knives, per doz., Rs. 29-12.
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.